

on high and dry ground, and a serious outbreak of sickness from damp and exposure might be expected. There was, however, every reason to hope that with the coming of the rains the people would, for the most part, disperse to their ploughing and sowing, and the continuance of the relief system would not be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor (Resolution No. 479A, dated 16th May 1874) therefore laid down the following general principles for the conduct of relief operations—

1st.—Able-bodied persons of a class accustomed to labor were to be employed on *bona fide* public works at the ordinary rates of pay.

2nd.—For persons of the above class incapable of labor on public works easy employment was to be found on roads, &c., or in poor-houses. The plan of these poorhouses was identical with that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor when he was Collector of Moradabad during the scarcity of 1861, and was based mainly on the principles that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food and restricted to persons obviously in actual want; that every one should work who was not physically incapable; and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poor-house.

3rd.—Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor; and

4th.—Persons who on account of cast or other feeling or prejudices should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment.

7. Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them. Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head-quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti: at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east. The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for. Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields. On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the district, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June. The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance. In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May. About this time wages were reduced by one-fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of the month the last relief work was closed. In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates.

8. These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality, and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines. It appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers. In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief.

9. For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told. Here distress was due, not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873. In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked

Closing of relief works.

General conclusions.

Distress in the southern districts, South Mirzapur.

cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of labourers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

10. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun. in the end of January, in Hamirpur in the beginning of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun not till April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerous attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhansi relief works came to an end in the second week of July; and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

11. The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200; October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall off in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. In Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers gradually decreased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed.

12. During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course. The dearth of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased. In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year; but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June. The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison. In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers. In 1874, in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat. The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree. All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi

outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level. In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop, there was of course no such fresh supply. The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee. In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three-quarters from April to June. In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June. The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable. Grain of all kinds was more or less dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873-74.

13. In the beginning of February the execution of all relief works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government. By that Department a Resolution

was published on 10th February for the determination of rates of wages on the following principles :—The daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase

	Adult man.	Child above 10.	Child 10 and under.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Flour ...	16	12	8
Vegetables	4	2	2

a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin. It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child. For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed. The maximum

daily rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a man, 1 anna for a woman, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these rates could purchase fell short of the standard, orders were to be required of Government. To the scale laid down by this resolution, wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in Gorakhpur and Basti were in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna :—

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
6	4	3	3

and in Ghazipur, were four pice equal one anna,

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
7	5	3	0

and in the end of February they were reduced to

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
6	4	3	0

In Banda, on the 1st April, the rates were,

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Woman.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Infant.</i>
4	3	2	1

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice, or one anna, and the allowance for non-laboring children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the Ghazipur rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the Ghazipur rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three, and two pice, and on the 12th in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the Ghazipur rates were adopted in Basti, and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

Expenditure on relief work.			Rs.	
Mirzapur	...	...	10,000	
Basti	...	...	20,000	
Gorakhpur	...	...	20,000	
Ghazipur	...	...	10,000	
Banda	...	...	10,000	
Total	...	...	70,000	
Gorakhpur at half a lakh per mensem for six months	...	...	3,00,000	
Basti ditto	...	...	3,00,000	
Ghazipur	...	...	4,000	
Mirzapur	...	...	3,000	
Banda	...	...	15,000	
Hamirpur	...	...	3,000	
Jalaun and Jhansi	...	...	5,000	
Unallotted specially to any district	...	...	20,000	
Total	...	...	6,50,000	

14. On making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 70,000, as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakhpur and Banda were each increased by Rs. 10,000, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for Jhansi, and Rs. 10,000 more were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary. On the 20th of April the sums shown on the margin were sanctioned in addition to former grants, and on the 17th of June a final grant of Rs. 4,93,000 was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti. The accounts have not yet been closed, but the district reports which are printed with this state the expenditure as follows:—

				Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State.	Expenditure on poor-houses, &c., met from the charitable relief fund.
				Rs.	Rs.
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	3,40,195	10,894
Basti	...	...	...	4,28,557	9,637
Ghazipur	...	...	...	13,116	6,900
Mirzapur	...	...	...	46,239	...
Banda	...	...	...	13,249	6,026
Hamirpur	...	...	...	9,145	6,221
Jalaun	...	...	...	6,893	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	925	295
TOTAL				8,58,319	37,973

15. The relief works were intended for the support of the able-bodied poor. The North-West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State should assist, but should not bear the whole burden. Accordingly, as on former occasions, a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited, an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government. The amount thus collected was Rs. 63,988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs. 13,037, for the favorable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the Committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations; and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in workhouses almost met all the requirements of the case. The Committee's report is printed as an appendix; it will be seen that the sums shown in it as expenditure from the charitable relief fund differ somewhat from those shown in the district reports, which are of later date.

16. The above remarks contain all that His Honor considers it necessary to say of the scarcity of 1873-74, regarded from a provincial point of view. The district reports, especially that of Gorakhpur, comprise all the detailed information that can be required, and the following paras. sum up briefly what was done in each district:—

Mr. Lumsden's report gives a very full and clear account of the condition of the district, the causes of the distress, and the range of prices. Common rice, which is the staple food of the northern part of the district, stood at 10 or 11 seers from January to August, but no other grain was sold at what may be called famine prices; barley never fell below 13 seers, nor gram, except for a short interval, below 14. Relief works were opened at the end of January and in February,—(1) in the northern or Maharajganj Tahsil, where the main crop is rice, and which had

therefore suffered most severely; (2) in and about the city; (3) in the south-west part of the district, on the great embankment known as the Tuckerbund. On the first of these works the numbers averaged about 12,000 in March, 40,000 in April, and 41,000 in May. In the works round the city the numbers never much exceeded 7,000. At the Tuckerbund and another work near it 7,300 were employed in March, 16,500 in April, and over 19,000 in May. The average number in May on all the works was 78,000, and the maximum reached in that month was 89,060. Early in June these great masses melted away rapidly on the first appearance of the rains, and the works were all closed by the middle of the month, having cost altogether Rs. 3,20,444. Three workhouses took their place: one was established in the city, where was the greatest collection of permanent poor; one in the north, where distress was severest; and one in the east at Kasia; both the latter were but little used. The average at Gorakhpur never exceeded 1,000, and hardly rose above 200 at the other two places. The workhouses were closed in September, the total expenditure on them having been Rs. 7,353. Besides this Rs. 5,865 were expended from private subscriptions on poor-houses established earlier in the year and superseded by the workhouses, and Rs. 513 in relief to "pardah-nashin" women; Rs. 4,700 was the cost of keeping up hospitals for the poor-house and workhouse sick; Rs. 91,471 were given as advances for purchasing rice for seed grain. Altogether the cost of the relief works of all sorts was to Government Rs. 3,40,195, and the sum of Rs. 10,894 was further expended from the funds of the Charitable Relief Committee.

17. In Basti the first relief work—the road from Basti to Bansi—was opened on the 22nd January. Throughout February the numbers averaged about 5,000 a day; in March they were over 8,000; by the end of April they rose to nearly 35,000, and they stood at about this figure through May. In June they rapidly fell to 6,500. The next work opened was the road from Basti to Minhdawal undertaken at the end of February. The numbers in March were about 5,000 a day, in April they rose to 35,000, in May to 50,000, and in June they fell suddenly to 7,000. The Domariaganj road was begun in March, and in May it employed 30,000 laborers. The Basti-Faizabad road was taken up in May, and during that month the numbers averaged 7,000. On the road from Basti to Nepal no less than 30,000 people were employed throughout May. The rapidity of the dispersion of the people is shown by this fact, that while the number on all the works in the last week of May were 127,000, in the third week of the June they were 25,000. The total cost of these works was Rs. 4,28,557. The two work-houses were opened in June and closed in October, and their total cost was Rs. 9,637. The necessarily imperfect report sent up from this district does not show the average daily number of inmates.

18. The Collector's report gives an interesting but rather highly colored account of the difficulties he had to encounter in his district, its over-population, and the chronic struggle of its laboring poor for bread. The rice crop, the failure of which was almost universal, is estimated to cover about one-seventh of the cultivated area of the whole district, and this failure came on the top of a series of bad seasons. The price of wheat stood at about 10½ seers in October 1873, barley and gram at 14 and 15 seers, and they remained low till the rabi harvest came in. Several relief works were opened early in February, and employed about 2,000 persons a day in that month and March, but with the reaping of the harvest the numbers fell to less than 1,000, and they were finally closed in July, having cost Rs. 13,116. No regular poor-house was established, but an existing one supported by the Municipality at Ghazipur was enlarged, and much gratuitous relief was distributed in grain and cash throughout the district. The cost of this was about Rs. 6,900 up to the end of October 1874.

19. In the south of Mirzapur (Robertsganj and Dudhi) wheat stood in October and November at about 12 to 14 seers, barley at 14 to 16, and rice at 11 to 12. With the end of March and the harvest gathered, all grains rose to an easier level except rice, which remained almost as dear till August. A great number of small relief works were set on foot in December and January, the population being too scattered and small to congregate anywhere in large numbers. The average daily attendance was between 2,000 and 3,000 in January, but fell off rapidly after the 15th March, and the works were closed on the 21st of June. The total expenditure was Rs. 25,136. Besides this, Rs. 21,103 were expended in advances to zemindars and cultivators for seed grain and food, and to

banias to help them to buy grain. Much of this has since been repaid, and almost all is recoverable.

20. The rains ended in Banda on the 9th September, but no severe distress was felt till the beginning of February. Banda. Prices were not high then, for barley never fell below 16 seers, or gram below 20 seers per rupee, but the cessation of hired employment in the fields threw many of the poorer classes out of work. Three relief works were opened in February; the maximum attendance was in March, when the numbers rose to above 7,000 a day; they diminished greatly when the rabi harvest set in, and the works were closed by the end of June. Besides these works, 21 poor-houses were opened, the earliest of which were started in February. At these about 1,000 persons received daily relief in April (the maximum, 1,700, being reached in the first week of that month): the numbers diminished rapidly after the rains set in, and the poor-houses were closed in October. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 13,249; on poor-houses Rs. 6,026.

21. At Hamirpur signs of distress were observed earlier. The price of wheat never fell below 13½ seers, or gram below 18 seers per rupee. Hamirpur. In December and January two works were set in hand in order to provide relief; later on the number was raised to ten. They were all closed by the 20th July; the average number of persons employed was 1,100, and the highest number was about 2,500, in the last week of May. Six poor-houses were also opened, the average attendance at which was 434, and the last was closed on the 31st October. The total cost of the relief works was Rs. 9,145, and of the poor-houses Rs. 6,221.

22. In Jalaun there was really no distress to speak of: one relief work was opened, more as a precaution than as a necessity, and only about 180 persons resorted to it: no poor-house was started. Jhansi, however, has long been in a semi-pauperised condition, and though prices were fairly* low and the prospects of the rabi good, there was a considerable amount of general, but not acute, distress in the eastern part of the district. Relief works were opened in March and closed on 14th July; the average attendance was about 1,000 persons, and the total expenditure was Rs. 6,983. Poor-houses also were opened in several places, but were very little resorted to—not more than 50 persons a day being relieved at any time: the cost of this was only Rs. 295. Jalaun and Jhansi.

From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 4, dated 11th January 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1, dated 1st January 1875, I am desired to forward the following remarks on the conduct of the Civil Officers engaged in famine relief operations in the North-Western Provinces in 1874.

2. The chief brunt of the work fell on the Magistrates of Gorakhpur and Basti, Messrs. Lumsden and Elliot. Both these officers—and especially Mr. Lumsden—showed energy and zeal in devising and setting on foot measures for the relief of the distressed, ability and local knowledge in placing before Government the true condition of the country, and discretion in perceiving when the distress had passed away and the time for contracting the operations had come. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that Mr. Lumsden deserves the high commendation of the Government for the excellent services which he has rendered. Among their Assistants, Messrs. Stoker and Thomson of the Civil Service, and Mr. Mills, Inspector of Police, deserve special notice.

3. Among the officers on the Public Works establishment who supervised and carried out the relief works in these districts, the Chief Engineer singles out Lieutenant-Colonel E. Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Captain Beauchamp, R. E., and Mr. Sub-Engineer Peart, for special commendation.

4. Syud Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, c. s. i., readily responded to the call of Government, and gave very useful help in establishing a system of work-houses on the same principle which was adopted in Moradabad in the famine of 1861.

5. The arrangements made by Mr. C. Robertson, Magistrate of Mirzapur, for meeting the wants of the wild and difficult region in the south of his district, were all that the Lieutenant-Governor could desire.

6. Mr. Oldham, the Magistrate of Ghazipur; Mr. Wall, the Magistrate of Banda, with his Assistants, Messrs. Knox and Hardy; and Mr. Kaye, Magistrate of Hamirpur, showed great devotion and zeal in superintending the works and relieving distress in those districts.

7. All these officers have received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their services.

Letter from C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—No. 13, dated 11th February 1875.

In continuation of my letter No. 1, dated 1st January 1875, I have the honor to forward the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee mentioned in para. 15 of the narrative accompanying the letter above quoted.

Letter from C. A. TURNER, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Famine Committee, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,—No. 195, dated 28th January 1875.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a public meeting convened at Allahabad on the 7th February 1874, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to nominate a central committee to concert measures for the relief of the indigent classes in such districts of the North-Western Provinces as were threatened with scarcity, and in the famine-stricken districts of the North-Western Provinces.

2. His Honor was pleased to intimate that the Government would provide labor for all who could work, but that the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm, must mainly be the care of private charity; and His Honor announced that to all subscriptions raised for these purposes, the Government would contribute an equal sum.

3. On the 12th February the central committee appointed an executive committee, instructing it to meet at regular intervals for the transaction of business.

4. At a meeting of the executive committee held on the same date it was resolved—(1) that the Collectors of the several districts in the North-Western Provinces should be requested to form committees to collect subscriptions; (2) that the Collectors of Basti, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Hamirpur and ... should be requested, if they had not already done so, to form relief committees to keep the central committee acquainted with the state of destitution in their respective districts, and the amounts which they might from time to time require for relief of the poor who might be unfit for labour; that while the circumstances of particular places or persons might render it justifiable to justify a departure from the rules prescribed by the committee, relief should only be given ordinarily to those persons only who could not labor on relief works, and in the shape of cooked food, not exceeding 10 chittacks per diem for each adult.

5. On the 22nd April the Government, North-Western Provinces, issued a circular to the Collectors, declaring that the entire supervision of charitable relief, and auditing of accounts connected with it, has been confided to the central committee, and ordering that the accounts both of collections of contributions and disbursements should be submitted to the committee in such form as the committee should prescribe. It was at the same time announced that the Government would not sanction any expenditure on poorhouse or charitable relief shown in the treasury accounts of any district until it were shown to have been approved and audited by the central committee.

6. In order to prevent any migration of the poor from the district of Gorakhpur into the district of Champaran, Lower Provinces, and thereby disturb the calculations of the officers of that district, the executive committee requested the Collector to establish centres of relief at the outlying tahsils, and to put himself in communication with the Collector of Champaran.

7. Acting on the instructions, and guided by the principles above indicated, the executive committee procured the appointment of local committees where they had not been appointed in districts requiring relief, received the contributions forwarded from the several Collectorates, made grants, and received and scrutinized accounts of expenditure.

8. The committee received from the undermentioned districts the subscriptions entered in the subjoined statement :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allahabad	5,030	3	0
Agra	799	6	0
Budaun	2,721	10	3
Bareilly	1,242	8	0
Bijnor	2,269	13	0
Bulandshahr	1,848	10	0
Etawah	1,137	12	0
Farrukhabad	2,095	0	0
Jaunpur	102	0	0
Lalitpur	202	9	0
Meerut	10,201	8	0
Mirzapur	1,774	0	0
Moradabad	2,524	4	0
Muttra	8,520	0	0
Muzaffarnagar	3,233	8	0
Roorkee	578	13	6
Saharanpur	3,367	12	0
Shahjahanpur	1,500	0	0
TOTAL	49,149	4	9

9. In the districts mentioned in the subjoined statement the Collectors received in subscriptions, and, under the sanction of the committee applied to local requirements, the sums therein shown :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allahabad	100	2	0
Banda	1,718	2	11
Ghazipur	5,372	6	10
Gorakhpur	5,084	10	1
Hamirpur	2,607	10	7
Jhansi	208	4	10
Basti	754	6	5
TOTAL	15,845	11	8

10. The districts of Fatehpur and Aligarh gave no contribution fund, nor did the district and wealthy city of Benares. Of the sum subscribed in the district of Muttra, no less than Rs. 7,000 were the gift of Seth Das and Lachhman Das of Muttra, who received the thanks of Government for their liberality. Subscriptions were raised in the district of Azamgarh, and, it is believed, expended to meet local requirements; no account of these subscriptions or of their disbursements has come to the hands of the committee.

11. The total amount of subscriptions received by the committee and by the district officers, over which the committee has had control, is Rs. 64,995-0-5.

12. Before the full amount subscribed was received, the committee drew from the treasury the sum of Rs. 13,036-12-4, being the amount contributed by the Government under the order before mentioned.

The committee has therefore to account for Rs. 78,031-12-9.

13. The sum of Rs. 15,000 was subscribed and remitted by the inhabitants of Bombay for the relief of sufferers from famine in the North-Western Provinces. When the gravity of the crisis in the North-West had disappeared, and it had been ascertained that the sums subscribed in these Provinces would be adequate to meet local requirements, it came to the knowledge of the Committee that distress existed in Sind, for the relief of which an appeal to Bombay was probable; the Committee therefore replaced at the disposal of the subscribers in Bombay the Rs. 15,000 which had been remitted from that Presidency.

14. The central relief committee in Calcutta announced to this committee a resolution passed by it, declaring that the funds received from subscribers in England were available for the relief of the distressed in the North-Western Provinces. The committee for the North-Western Provinces finding that its funds were amply sufficient did not avail itself of this resolution.

15. Before discussing the particulars of the expenditure incurred under the sanction of the committee, it will be convenient to state that the extent of population and the incidence of Government revenue per acre have been taken from the census tables recently published, and that the number of persons stated to have been employed on public works has been ascertained from a return obtained from the Department of Public Works, which apparently does not include the number of persons employed on works of which the expense was defrayed from local funds.

16. Relief was given in the shape of cooked and uncooked food and cash. The cooked and uncooked food consisted chiefly of the cheaper grains, such as dal, bajra, gram, barley and common rice, and the flower of the *mahua* tree. The sick and infirm under medical direction received more nutritious diet. Relief in cash was distributed principally to *purdah-nusheen* women.

17. The miscellaneous expenditure (where it is not otherwise stated) includes these cash payments. It also includes charges for the construction of poor-houses, for the provision of culinary vessels, firewood, cotton for the employment of those able to spin, and medical assistance and medicines.

18. The district officers submitted accounts showing the particulars of the expenditure weekly, and these accounts have been carefully scrutinised by the committee.

19. The following is an account of the operations of the committee in the distressed districts:—

Ghazipur.—This district has been selected as the first for mention because the committee has received from the Officiating Collector, Mr. Oldham, a copy of a carefully compiled report submitted by him to the Commissioner of the Division; and putting aside the peculiar circumstances of the district, many of the remarks made by Mr. Oldham are, it is believed, applicable to the other districts, in which operations for the relief of distress were carried out under the supervision of the committee.

The features which distinguish Ghazipur from the districts last mentioned are the greater density of its population; its production of valuable crops other than food crops—circumstances which conduce to a third difference; its greater reliance on imports for its food supply; and lastly, as compared with some of the other districts, its enjoyment of greater facilities for importation in the shape of rail-road and river communications with foreign markets.

The average population of Ghazipur is estimated at 620 persons to the square mile. The incidence of the Government revenue per acre is Re. 1-1-4 to the total area, Re. 1-1-7 to the area under settlement, and Re. 1-8-0 to the cultivation. The Officiating Collector estimates the area under cultivation at 1,000,000 acres; and he considers that of this, 20,000 are devoted to opium, 100,000 to indigo, 40,000 to rose and oil-seeds, and 100,000 to sugarcane. Of 1,75,000 acres are abstracted from the total area under cultivation for crops other than grain crops.

To meet the deficit in the food supply, the Officiating Collector calculates that in ordinary years from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains are annually imported by rail, and a yet larger quantity by road and river. From 1st October 1873 to 1st October 1874 the importations by rail amounted to no less than 864,728½ maunds. This increase was doubtless in some measure due to the reduction of freight, but still more to the circumstance, that whereas in ordinary years the district draws much of its supplies from Bengal and the grain from Bengal is introduced by road and river, in the year ending 1st October 1874 the bulk of the food supply was obtained from the North-West and the Punjab. The increase in importation by rail was, in addition to these causes, mainly due to the failure of the kharif crop in the district.

The Officiating Collector insists on the fact that the whole of this importation was effected by private enterprise, and the circumstance is certainly noteworthy. The disaster in Orissa has been frequently made the text of diatribes against the science of political economy. It has been urged that the ordinary rules of that science are inapplicable to the circumstances of India. This objection, when taken to the rule that demand begets supply, merely comes to what every political economist would allow, that the rule is only applicable when there are facilities for the supply. There must be the article available, the means of transport, the wealth with which it can be purchased by the importer, the energy which sets the importer in motion, and the retail distributor. In Orissa several of these essentials were found wanting. In Ghazipur they were all present: grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely extended operations to which they were habituated and for which the wealth of the district was adequate to provide funds.

In dealing with famines it may be found necessary, according to the peculiar exigencies of the crisis or the circumstances of the locality, to provide any one or more of the facilities abovementioned.

If a Government recognises it as an incumbent duty to protect its subjects from famine, it may have to bring the food required within the reach of the importer, to supply the means of transport, or itself to take the place of the

importer or distributor, or it may have only to furnish funds to importers and distributors to enable them to extend their operations; but inasmuch as any interference on the part of the Government may tend to check private enterprise by rendering its gains hazardous, it is obvious that, where it is possible, the interference of Government should be limited to those matters which private enterprise cannot achieve, or can only achieve with assistance. The provision of access to foreign markets by rail-road or water communications is a work, in the present condition of India, generally beyond the means of private enterprise, and therefore the intervention of the Government in this matter is essential.

There can also be no question of the soundness of the policy pursued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, during the recent crisis in offering to importers and distributors advances to enable them to extend their operations. This amplification of the ordinary channels of trade educates and stimulates private enterprise; and where a sufficient number of importers and distributors are provided with funds, so as to secure healthy competition, the cost of the importation and distribution of the food supply, when carried out by private enterprise, will probably be found far less than it would be were the same work accomplished by the agency of a staff of officials suddenly called into existence to meet the emergency. The importers and distributors bring their experience to bear on the work; their private interest inculcates the strictest economy, and they keep and check their own accounts. The importations into the district of Ghazipur during the scarcity of 1873-74 go to show that in this country private enterprise is equal to meet such crises where the normal conditions exist which are essential to the operation of the law of supply and demand. Although the committee is not in possession of figures which would enable it to speak with certainty upon the subject, it is believed that large importations of food-grains also reached the other distressed districts in these Provinces through private enterprise.

The main feature which is common to Ghazipur and the other distressed districts is the poverty of the labouring classes. The Officiating Collector states that at a time when there is more than the ordinary demand for labour, indigo-planters pay mate-weeders four-fifths of an anna per diem, and common weeders three-fifths; and that, excepting in harvest time, a ploughman with a pair of oxen receives for himself and his cattle only two annas per diem.

Cash wages are, however, by no means the rule in villages in the North-West. The proprietors ordinarily pay their labourers a certain allowance of grain, and on rare occasions a rupee or two to buy clothes. The greater portion of the land being held in small parcels by proprietors or tenants, no sooner does scarcity manifest itself, than the hired servants are, as is pointed out by Mr. Oldham, discharged, being sometimes replaced by the members of the family who in ordinary seasons would not labour in the fields. Again, in an Indian village, which, as Mr. Oldham has pointed out, is in itself a kind of small community, the occurrence of dearth deprives of employment the village artisans, such as weavers and blacksmiths. Even in richer countries high prices of food check the retail trade in all articles with which the consumer can for a time dispense. The small wages of the village artisan, which are ordinarily paid in grain, afford no reserve to which he can have recourse when employment fails or his wages are unpaid. Lastly, the charity habitually practised by the natives of India, in the support of the aged, the infirm, and the religious mendicant, comes to an end with the small funds out of which it was doled. The general indigence of the small proprietary and labouring classes causes the effects of a bad harvest to be felt more immediately than in a country in which these classes are either themselves richer, or dwell amongst, and in a measure depend for their employment on, a wealthy proprietary body. It is therefore absolutely essential, in order to ward off from the people of this country the evils of famine, that energetic measures should be taken on the first threat of the calamity.

In Ghazipur, as in the other distressed districts, the cause of the dearth of 1873-74 is to be found in the failure of the kharif crop, on which the poor principally depend for their food supply.

The central committee remitted, for the relief of distress in this district, the sum of Rs. 5,354-12-3, and the subscriptions collected by the district officers amounted to Rs. 5,372-6-10, making together Rs. 10,727-3-1.

Twenty-three thousand five hundred and fourteen rations of cooked food were distributed, at a cost of Rs. 1,348-4-7, and 148,649 rations of uncooked food, at a cost of Rs. 4,305-8-1; while Rs. 742-0-5 were distributed in cash to 4,100 persons. The balance, Rs. 3,831-6-0, has been appropriated to the relief of sufferers from inundation, as will be hereafter explained.

North-Western Provinces, in his report for 1873, had brought to the notice of the Government the miserable condition of the people in several parganas of this and the adjoining district of Banda, reporting that many appeared to him bordering on starvation. The normal condition of the district will account for the circumstances that the rise in the price of food grains throughout the North-Western Provinces was specially felt there.

The district officers collected Rs. 2,607-10-7, the committee remitted Rs. 4,236-4-0, making a total of Rs. 6,843-14-7. Of this sum, Rs. 6,530-8-0 has been accounted for in providing 115,519 ration and meeting Rs. 2,387-7-5, miscellaneous charges; the average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, being somewhat under 7 pies. A balance of Rs. 313-6-7 remains to be remitted to the committee.

		Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
April	...	9,254	1,323
May	...	13,551	1,540
June	...	14,045	1,955
July	...	16,707	...
August	...	21,632	...
September	...	20,408	...
October	...	7,832	...

The table in the margin exhibits the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

The Collector attributes the increase in the numbers relieved in July partly to the closing of relief works, and partly to the fact that owing to the incessant rains, employment in the fields in weeding, &c., was not procurable.

From the circumstance that only 1,955 persons were employed on relief works in June, it is obvious that the closing of the relief works can hardly account for the increase in August and September. It is more probable that employment in the fields was scarce, and that until the chief grain crops, the produce of the kharif, were harvested, the poverty of the landholders in the district prevented them from maintaining hired labourers and dependents.

23. In *Bandd* and *Karwi* the population averages 240 to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre to the total area is Re. 0-11-9, to the area under settlement Re. 0-12-1, and to the cultivated area Re. 1-6-7.

The circumstances of the district appear to resemble those of Hamirpur, and the observations recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1873 apply, as has been stated, to several of the parganas of Banda.

The sum of Rs. 1,514-12-0 was collected by the district officers, and the sum of Rs. 5,914-12-0 was remitted by the committee, and Rs. 203-6-11 were received as sale proceeds of the products of labour for which material was provided by the local committee. Of the total receipts, Rs. 7,632-14-11, Rs. 4,747-7-4 were expended in food rations, Rs. 826-11-3 in out-door relief, and Rs. 1,488-10-1 in miscellaneous charges. The average cost of a ration, excluding miscellaneous charges, was somewhat less than 7 pies. A balance of Rs. 570-2-3 remains to be accounted for or returned to the committee.

The months in which the largest number of rations were distributed is shown in the marginal table, together with the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

		Number of persons on relief works.	Number of rations distributed.
March	...	42,247	3,916
April	...	34,187	941
May	...	28,660	329
June	...	13,876	99
July	...	6,402	...

It will be seen that the number employed on relief works in Banda is small as compared with the number of rations distributed. This is probably to be attributed to the circumstance that the distressed population were scattered over a

large an area that it would have been necessary to open a number of relief works at an inordinate expense, whereas at a much less expense relief was afforded to small groups of distressed persons at each tahsil centre. In *Karwi* there were no relief works. The pressure of distress in the district was apparently relieved immediately on the harvesting of the rabi crop.

24. *Jhansi*.—In this district the average population is 203 to the square mile, and the average incidence of the Government revenue per acre is to the total area Re. 0-7-6, to the area under settlement Re. 0-8-3, and to the cultivated area Re. 0-15-9.

The sum of Rs. 208-4-10 was collected in the district, and expended in 4,901 rations; the average cost of a day's ration, including miscellaneous expenditure, which is not distinguished in the accounts of this district, being somewhat in excess of 8 pies.

The table in the margin shows the months in which the largest number of rations were distributed and the number of persons employed in the corresponding months on relief works.

	Number of rations distributed.	Number of persons on relief works.
March	276	708
April	380	720
May	1,559	943
June	1,494	861
July	1,192	...

25. *Allahabad*.—In this district, is a population of 507 persons to the square mile; the incidence of the Government jumma per acre is to the total area Re. 1-3-6, to the area under cultivation Re. 1-3-9, and to the cultivated area Re. 2-0-8.

The Collector reported that although there was no actual famine, many persons residing in the parganas of Barah and Khairagarh are so poor that the slightest rise of prices affects them. In ordinary seasons about 80 persons are fed at a poorhouse at Mega, the expenses of which are met by the zemindars of the two parganas. In the spring of 1874 the number of necessitous poor increased so largely that an application for assistance was made to the committee. The committee accordingly remitted to the Collector Rs. 1,945-10-10, making, with a sum of Rs. 100-2-0 collected in the district, a total of Rs. 2,045-12-10. This sum was expended in providing 33,502 rations, and in meeting miscellaneous charges to the amount of Rs. 401-4-2. Excluding miscellaneous charges, the average cost of a day's ration was about 9 pies.

No relief works were, it is believed, open in this district.

The stress of the scarcity was most felt in this district in the months of April, May, and June. In April 8,622 rations were distributed; in May 12,682.

The number fell to 9,348 in June and to 682 in July, when extraordinary measures of relief were discontinued.

26. In addition to the sums above shown as expended, the committee made grants for the relief of distress occasioned by sudden calamity other than *dearth*, and pressing the more severely on the people by reason of the high price of food. Thus in several small townships or hamlets of Ghazipur the dwellings of the population were destroyed by violent rains and abnormal inundations. Immediately on the occurrence of the disaster, the Collector remitted Rs. 500 for the relief of the indigent poor in Ballia, an expenditure which was at once sanctioned, while grants to the extent of Rs. 3,331-6-0 have been made to assist the people in rebuilding their houses.

27. A like calamity in Shahjahanpur necessitated a grant of Rs. 3,000; while, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 121-8 was remitted for the assistance of the inhabitants of Dumdumwa, in the district of Benares, whose houses were destroyed by fire.

28. On the closing of the Banda poor-houses a sum of Rs. 900 was granted to the Rev. J. Hill of Banda on his undertaking to take charge of some bed-ridden paupers for whom it was necessary to provide a home.

29. The charges of the central committee for clerk, peon, postage, &c., amount to Rs. 288-2-3.

30. There has been expended on the whole a sum of Rs. 52,251-0-6, and there remains in the hands of the committee, including Rs. 1,013-10-6 to be accounted for by district officers, a balance of Rs. 26,780-12-5. Of this balance it is proposed to devote Rs. 13,306-12-4 to the repayment to Government of the like amount contributed at the commencement of the committee's operations as the equivalent of subscriptions received up to that date, and to invest the residue in Government paper to be available for expenditure in any future famine or scarcity.

31. Many of the working members of the executive committee are now absent from Allahabad, so that I am unable to circulate this report for their consideration and approval. I am sure I may venture to express, on behalf of all the members, their obligation to the district officers and local committees by whom the work of relief has been carried out. Information has at all times been freely supplied to the central committee, satisfactory accounts of expenditure furnished, and a careful selection of the objects for charity and economy in expenditure appear to have been kept in view in all the districts in which operations have been carried on under the direction of the central committee.

32. In conclusion, I have also to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to the committee by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Tyrrell, c. s.

Particulars of relief operations of the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Month.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Total expenditure.	REMARKS.	Rs. A. P.
ALLAHABAD	March	2,168	119 3 0	...	...	95 11 9	2,168	214 14 9	Local subscriptions...	Rs. A. P.
	April	8,031	407 1 6	...	...	49 0 7	8,622	494 12 10	Remitted by Committee	100 2 0
	May	3,128	161 4 0	9,554	447 10 6	199 0 6	12,682	807 15 0	...	2,000 0 0
	June	4,087	184 5 11	5,261	256 0 5	42 9 4	9,348	482 15 8	...	2,100 2 0
	July	...	...	682	30 4 7	14 14 0	682	45 2 7	Deduct expenditure	2,045 12 10
	TOTAL	17,414	871 14 5	16,088	772 10 3	401 4 2	33,502	2,045 12 10	Balance refunded to Committee	54 5 2
BANDA AND KANWI.	February	1,920	100 7 9	...	...	...	1,920	100 7 9	Local subscriptions...	Rs. A. P.
	March	42,247	1,771 10 7	...	...	...	42,247	1,771 10 7	Government grant	1,718 2 11
	April	34,189	1,228 1 5	...	...	...	34,189	1,228 1 5	Remitted by Committee	1,514 12 0
	May	28,660	850 10 10	...	...	...	28,660	850 10 10	...	4,400 0 0
	June	13,576	431 9 6	...	...	...	13,576	431 9 6	...	7,632 14 11
BASTI	July	6,402	215 13 9	...	...	...	6,402	215 13 9	Deduct expenditure	7,062 12 8
	August	2,576	83 13 9	...	...	...	2,576	83 13 9	Balance to be accounted for	570 2 3
	September	1,543	51 2 8	...	...	...	1,543	51 2 8	...	...
	October	414	14 1 4	...	...	...	414	14 1 4	...	...
	Outdoor relief and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	2,315 5 4	...	2,315 5 4	...	...
	TOTAL	131,827*	4,747 7 4	...	...	2,315 5 4	131,827	7,062 12 8	* In these districts no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.	...
BASTI	March	1,675	115 6 1	445	22 0 10	79 0 7	2,120	216 7 6	Local subscriptions	Rs. A. P.
	April	4,782	324 12 5	1,061	52 10 3	158 10 4	5,843	536 1 0	Remitted by Committee	754 6 5
	May	8,891	566 12 9	2,903	126 13 4	290 3 10	11,794	983 13 11	Amount sent from Damdumwa	7,350 0 0
	June	16,463	1,102 1 8	8,187	367 9 6	276 5 0	24,650	1,746 0 2	...	8 8 0
	July	14,725	924 0 9	9,132	402 8 9	438 3 0	23,857	1,764 12 6	...	8,112 14 5
BASTI	August	11,387	762 11 9	8,676	307 4 11	291 15 4	20,060	1,362 0 1	Deduct expenditure	7,982 12 9
	September	8,109	525 12 5	6,350	234 4 11	358 1 2	14,459	1,118 2 7	Balance to be accounted for	130 1 8
	October	1,854	119 0 8	1,501	60 15 8	75 6 8	3,355	255 7 0	...	...
	TOTAL	68,486	4,410 10 7	38,255	1,574 4 3	1,967 13 11	106,741	7,982 12 9	...	...

GAZIPUR†	February	...	65,467	1,704 5 0	...	...	140 2 6	66,467	1,844 7 6	Local subscriptions ...	...	5,372 6 10
	March	...	66,605	1,801 5 3	...	...	332 4 5	66,605	2,133 9 8	Government grant ...	...	4,854 12 3
	April	...	7,759	388 14 7	...	...	224 8 0	7,759	613 6 7	Remitted by Committee	...	500 0 0
	May	...	2,227	82 14 10	...	...	...	2,227	82 14 10	Deduct expenditure in relief of Rs. A. P. sufferers from scarcity ...	6,385 13 1	10,727 3 1
	June	...	2,521	137 14 6	...	...	0 10 0	2,521	138 8 6	Ditto from destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges	500 0 0	6,895 13 1
	July	...	7,831	287 5 1	...	...	4 7 6	7,831	291 12 7	Balance reserved for further relief of the town Ballia	...	3,831 6 0
	September	...	7,753	377 8 3	...	...	20 0 0	7,753	397 8 3	† In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.	...	...
	October	...	8,569	425 4 11	...	...	...	8,569	425 4 11	‡ This includes 4,100 persons relieved by cash donations.	...	...
	TOTAL	...	176,263	5,653 12 8	...	...	742 0 5	176,263	6,385 13 1	§ This includes the cost both of cooked and uncooked rations.	...	...
		...			...	...	...			|| This sum was wholly expended in cash donations.	...	...
GOBAMPUR	February	...	17,171	420 6 2	14,577	202 11 1	138 14 6	31,748	761 15 9	Local subscriptions ...	...	5,084 10 1
	March	...	24,951	926 3 4	11,581	220 0 4	592 6 11	36,532	1,738 10 7	Government grant ...	...	2,454 0 1
	April	...	26,301	1,188 11 2½	12,589	300 10 10½	695 2 8	38,840	2,184 8 9½	Remitted by Committee	...	5,250 0 0
	May	...	21,857	1,072 1 10	8,568	247 6 6½	613 9 0	30,415	1,933 1 4½	Deduct expenditure...	...	12,788 10 2
	June	...	12,820	772 14 10	4,889	137 15 9	160 7 7	17,409	1,071 6 2	Balance refunded to Committee	...	12,383 15 11
	July	...	6,831	391 9 10	3,671	105 11 10	208 11 9	10,502	706 1 5	¶ 1,247 persons were admitted from 1st June to October 1874.	...	...
	August	...	4,563	253 5 10	2,994	82 10 1	154 10 9	7,557	490 10 8	** In this are included charges for the constructions of poor-houses incurred in previous months.	...	...
	September	...	1,366	58 10 9	780	21 1 6	¶¶ 618 10 0	2,146	698 6 3		...	...
	Poor-house hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2,799 2 11	...	2,799 2 11		...	...
	TOTAL	...	115,860	5,083 15 9½	59,289	1,318 4 0½	5,981 12 1	175,149	12,383 15 11		...	...
HAMIRPUR	February	...	3,519	146 3 9	1,067	22 9 3	...	4,586	168 13 0	Local subscriptions	...	2,607 10 7
	March	...	6,340	277 0 1	1,073	23 15 1	...	7,413	300 15 2	Government grant	...	2,236 4 0
	April	...	5,334	293 1 9	3,920	134 3 11	20 3 6	9,254	447 9 2	Remitted by Committee	...	2,000 0 0
	May	...	13,581	489 5 10	...	...	133 13 1	13,581	623 2 11	Deduct expenditure	...	6,843 14 7
	June	...	12,137	476 5 4	1,908	39 8 0	59 15 0	14,045	675 12 4	Balance to be accounted for	...	6,530 8 0
	July	...	13,189	510 10 6	3,618	75 6 3	435 4 5	16,707	1,021 5 2		...	...
	August	...	16,597	624 4 5½	6,035	105 0 0½	322 5 4	21,632	1,051 9 10		...	...
	September	...	15,496	561 12 8	4,912	98 15 11	975 11 4	20,408	1,636 7 11		...	...
	October	...	6,082	224 13 10	1,750	36 7 6	361 13 0	7,832	623 2 4		...	...
	November	...	61	3 4 5	...	...	78 5 9	61	81 10 2		...	...
	TOTAL	...	92,336	3,606 14 7½	23,183	536 1 11½	2,987 7 5	115,519	6,530 8 0		...	...

Particulars of Relief Operations of the District Officers in the N.-W. Provinces—(concluded.)

DISTRICT.	Month.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juveniles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Total expenditure.	REMARKS.	Rs. A. P.
JHANSI*	March	276	Rs. A. P. 17 7 2	...	...	...	276	17 7 2	Local subscriptions	Rs. A. P. ... 208 4 10*
	April	380	27 2 6	...	...	...	380	27 2 6	Expenditure	... 208 4 10
	May	1,559	56 4 7	...	...	...	1,559	56 4 7		
	June	1,494	52 13 7	...	...	...	1,494	52 13 7		
	July	1,192	54 9 0	...	...	...	1,192	54 9 0		
	TOTAL	4,901	208 4 10	...	...	...	4,901	208 4 10		

* In this district no distinction was made in the statements between adults and juveniles.

District.	No. of adults relieved.	Amount expended.	No. of juvenile miles relieved.	Amount expended.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total No. of persons relieved.	Average cost of relief.	Total expenditure.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Allahabad	17,414	Rs. A. P. 871 14 5	16,088	Rs. A. P. 772 10 3	Rs. A. P. 401 4 2	33,502	Rs. A. P. 0 0 9	Rs. A. P. 2,045 12 10	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. 54-5-2 refunded to Committee.
Banda	131,827	4,747 7 4	...	...	2,315 5 4	131,827	0 0 7	7,062 12 8	570 2 3	
Basti	68,486	4,440 10 7	38,255	1,574 4 3	1,967 13 11	106,741	0 0 10 ⁷ / ₈	7,982 12 9	130 1 8	
Ghazipur	176,263	5,653 12 8	...	...	742 0 5	176,263	0 0 6 ¹ / ₂	6,395 13 1	...	Rs. 404-10-3 refunded to Committee.
Gorakpur	115,860	5,083 15 9 ¹ / ₂	59,289	1,318 4 0 ¹ / ₂	5,981 15 1	175,149	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	12,383 15 11	...	
Hamirpur	92,336	3,606 14 7 ¹ / ₂	23,183	536 1 11 ¹ / ₂	2,387 7 5	115,519	0 0 7	6,530 8 0	313 6 7	
Jhansi	4,901	208 4 10	...	...	.....	4,901	0 0 8	208 4 10	...	
TOTAL	607,087	24,613 0 3 ¹ / ₂	136,815	4,201 4 5 ¹ / ₂	13,795 14 4	743,902	...	42,610 0 1	1,013 6 7	
Benares (given to sufferers from fire in village Dundumwa)	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 130 0 0	24	Rs. A. P. 5 1 0	Rs. A. P. 121 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. 8-8-0 sent to Basti.
Ghazipur (given to sufferers from destruction of town Ballia by the Ganges)...	...	...	...	...	4,331 6 0	152	3 4 7-57	500 0 0	3,831 6 0	{ Reserved for further relief, after sites for buildings are selected.
Shahjahanpur (given to sufferers from inundation)	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	451	6 10 5-16	3,000 0 0	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	7,461 6 0	627	5 14 11-58	3,621 8 0	3,831 6 0	

General Account of Receipts and Expenditure

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

Subscriptions received by the Central Committee :—		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Acra	...	799	6	0	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	5,030	3	0	...	...	...
Badaun	...	2,721	10	3	...	...	...
Bareilly	...	1,242	8	0	...	...	...
Bijnor	...	2,269	13	0	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	...	1,848	10	0	...	...	...
Etawah	...	1,137	12	0	...	...	...
Farukhabad	...	2,095	0	0	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	102	0	0	...	...	...
Lalitpur	...	202	9	0	...	...	...
Meerut	...	10,201	8	0	...	...	...
Mirzapur	...	1,774	0	0	...	...	...
Moradabad	...	2,524	4	0	...	...	...
Muttra	...	8,520	0	0	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	...	3,233	8	0	...	...	...
Roorkee	...	578	13	6	...	...	...
Saharanpur	...	3,367	12	0	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur	...	1,500	0	0	...	...	...
Subscriptions collected by District Officers, and retained to meet local requirements :—		49,149	4	9	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	100	2	0	...	...	...
Banda	...	1,718	2	11	...	...	...
Basti	...	754	6	5	...	...	...
Ghazipur	...	5,372	6	10	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	5,084	10	1	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	2,607	10	7	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	208	4	10	...	...	...
Drawn from the Government Treasury in part of the equivalent of subscriptions		15,845	11	8	...	...	...
TOTAL Rs.		78,031	12	9	...	...	...

Remitted to or retained by District Officers—		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Grant :—		42,610	0	1	...	...	...
To relief of sufferers by destruction of the town Ballia by the Ganges, Zila Ghazipur		4,331	6	0	...	...	...
Ditto ditto by inundation in Shahjahanpur		3,000	0	0	...	...	...
Ditto ditto by fire in mauza Dandumwa, zila Benares		121	8	0	...	...	...
Ditto to Revd. Mr. Hill to support poor-house in Banda		900	0	0	...	...	...
Expenses :—		8,352	14	0	...	...	...
Clerk to the Committee		250	0	0	...	...	...
Peon and postage, &c.		38	2	3	...	...	...
Balance :—		288	2	3	...	...	...
Amount to be accounted for by Banda		570	2	3	...	...	...
Ditto ditto by Basti		130	1	8	...	...	...
Ditto ditto by Hamirpur		313	6	7	...	...	...
In Bank of Bengal		25,674	1	2	...	...	...
In hands of Treasurer		93	6	9	...	...	...
TOTAL Rs.		26,780	12	5	...	...	...
TOTAL Rs.		78,031	12	9	...	...	...

Letter from G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 82, dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1875.

I AM directed by the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1 of the 1st of January last, submitting the reports of the Local Officers on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, together with a narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those Provinces—of your letter No. 4 of the 11th of January, forwarding the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of the Civil Officers engaged in the relief operations—of your letter No. 9 of the 29th of January, forwarding Mr. Elliot's report on the scarcity in Basti—and of your letter No. 13 of the 11th instant, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces.

2. Considerable apprehension was felt by Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, lest the unusual deficiency of the late rains in the season of 1873 should occasion an extensive failure of the winter crops; and early in November reports on the state of the crops and the prospects of the coming season were called for from the Local Officers. The information received showed that no scarcity was anticipated excepting in the Eastern Districts, in which there had been a serious failure of the crops.

3. Sir William Muir had successfully dealt with a period of severe scarcity in 1868-69, and the Government of India left to him with confidence the provision which should be made for the distress that was expected to occur; after assuring him that they were ready to give to the North-Western Provinces all the aid which he might require, and authorising him to undertake

* Despatch from Viceroy, to Secretary of State, B of November 12th, 1873.

at once such relief works as he might think necessary.* In Sir William Muir's opinion no considerable difficulty was likely to be felt in dealing with the districts where the rice crop had failed, and the Government of India found, when they assembled at Agra at the end of November 1873, that all the precautionary measures had been taken which the occasion demanded.†

† Despatch from Government of India, to Secretary of State, C1, November 21st, 1873.

4. The fear that the failure of the winter crops of 1873 might be followed by the more serious calamity of a failure of the spring crops of 1874 was removed by the winter rains which, though late, fell plentifully at the end of January and in the beginning of February.† This timely rainfall, to quote the words of the narrative, "was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of famine." A large spring harvest was secured, and means were thus afforded for meeting the demand for food which arose from the failure of the winter crops. On the 13th of February the Government of India had the satisfaction of being able to inform the Secretary of State that "Sir William Muir had taken every necessary measure for the relief of distress in the South-Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces, and that no intimation had been received from him that he would require assistance in the way of supplies from the Government of India in respect to those districts, the prospects of which had, on the whole, been materially improved by the late rains."

† Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No. 7, January 30th; No. 9, February 6th; and No. 11, February 13th, 1874.

5. As the year went on, it became apparent that severe distress would be limited to the northern portions of the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, where rice constitutes the main staple of agriculture. In the month of March, Sir William Muir deputed a Commission composed of Mr. Simson, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Carmichael, Commissioner of Benares, and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, to visit those districts. They recommended that certain remissions of land revenue should be made,—that money should be advanced to a limited extent to grain-dealers, on condition that they would provide a certain amount of grain which should be at the disposal of Government in a part of the country where some apprehension was felt of a dearth of supplies,—and that liberal advances should be made for the purchase of seed-grain. These measures were adopted by Sir William Muir with the cordial approval of

the Government of India. The supply of seed caused at that time much anxiety, which was soon after relieved by arrangements with the Government of Nepal that the prohibition of the export of seed-grain from Nepal should be removed.

6. A Central Famine Relief Committee was established at Allahabad, as well as Local Committees, who were charged with the care and management of the poor-houses which the Collectors were authorised to set up where necessary, and at which cooked food was distributed to those who needed assistance and could not work. The expense of maintaining the poor-houses, and of all charges incurred in relieving the distressed among the higher classes who could not labour on the relief works, was met by subscriptions received from the Public, aided by donations from Government.

7. The distress appears from the narrative to have reached its highest point at the end of March or at the beginning of April 1874, and the measures which had been taken to meet it were judicious and sufficient. In the beginning of April the daily average attendance on relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti was about 80,000. These numbers were not out of proportion to the character and extent of the scarcity.

8. Sir William Muir had directed that the pay on the relief works should be sufficient to enable the persons employed to provide themselves with sufficient food to sustain life, but no more; the amount in money being regulated by the price of grain in the neighbouring markets. The rates of pay given in March were—

For men	6	Gorakhpur pice a day.
„ women	4	ditto ditto.
„ children	3	ditto ditto.

Mr. Lumsden, the Collector of Gorakhpur, thinking that these rates, with reference to the season of the year, were so high as to attract labourers who were not in absolute want of employment, reduced them in the second week of April to—

For men	5	Gorakhpur pice a day.
„ women	4	ditto ditto.
„ children	3	ditto ditto.
„ infants	2	ditto ditto.

The same reduction appears also to have been made in Basti.

9. Sir John Strachey succeeded Sir William Muir in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 8th of April 1874.

10. In the beginning of May Sir John Strachey personally visited the Gorakhpur and Basti districts. He found that during the month of April the numbers employed upon relief works had risen from 80,000 to 219,000, notwithstanding the reduction of the rates of pay, and although there was no reason to believe that the condition of the people had deteriorated, or that there was any dearth of food. It became evident that advantage was taken of the relief works by many persons who were not really in distress. The opinion of Sir John Strachey and the orders which he issued under these circumstances were recorded in his Minute of the 16th of May. The rates of wages on the relief works were compared with the price of provisions, and it was found that they were not unduly high: the only change made in them was the reduction from two pice to one pice a day of the dole to infants. In order to prevent improper advantage being taken of the relief works, the Collectors were instructed to pay wages in food instead of in money, and authorised to order applicants off the works who did not really require assistance. Sir John Strachey took care to prevent the risk of relief being withheld from any one in want; and the power, which was given to the Local Officers at their own request, was qualified by the condition that their orders were to be based “on individual knowledge of the persons or the village, not on general considerations.”

11. The modes of relief applicable to the altered condition of affairs were clearly described in Sir John Strachey's Minute. A more extensive application of the work-house test was provided, and warning was given to the people that relief works would shortly be closed. “Circumstances,” Sir John Strachey remarked, “have greatly altered since the works were undertaken. They were then beyond any doubt very useful and

"necessary works, and it is only lately that the numbers employed on them have become so immense. Owing to the general good outturn of the rubbee harvest in a country, only a small portion of which is dependent on a single crop, and to other causes, the people of these districts are undoubtedly better off now than was the case when the works were commenced."

"The Lieutenant-Governor" (Sir John Strachey truly observed in another part of his Minute) "by no means asserts that the arrangements now contemplated would necessarily be sufficient to meet the extreme emergencies of severe famine where it falls upon the majority of a great agricultural population. Such emergencies unhappily exist in some of the districts of Bengal, but they do not now exist in the North-Western Provinces, nor is there at present any reason for apprehending them."

12. The Government of India approved of the orders issued by Sir John Strachey, and the result showed that he had rightly appreciated the situation of affairs. The good outturn of the spring crops, coupled with early* and plentiful rain, soon relieved the pressure upon the agricultural population, and the necessity for any further relief operations ceased. The relief works were closed in June, and all that was required afterwards was a moderate amount of relief dispensed from poor-houses.

* Despatches from Government of India, to Secretary of State, No. 32, May 22nd, and No. 42, June 30th, 1874.

13. The relief operations which were carried on in other districts of the North-Western Provinces do not call for any special remarks.

14. The most interesting subject connected with the history of the scarcity of last year in the North-Western Provinces is the analysis of the causes of the difference between the condition of the Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and that of North Behar. Sir John Strachey in his Minute of the 16th of May has referred to some of those causes. The far wider extent of the area of the drought and of the failure of the winter crops—the much greater proportion of the winter crop of rice to other winter crops—the smaller proportion of the spring crops to the food-supply of the year—the longer distance from sources of supply not affected by the drought—coupled, in many tracts, with a denser population—constitute the principal reasons why the distress was far more general and prolonged in Behar.

15. The reduction of the rates for the carriage of grain by railway, and the large supplies of grain sent by Government into the neighbouring districts of Behar, are stated by the Local Officers to have materially diminished the effects of the scarcity in the North-Western Provinces. Some interesting figures are given in the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee as to the trade of the district of Ghazipur. It is calculated that in ordinary years this district imports by rail from 120,000 to 130,000 maunds of edible grains, besides importations by river. From the 1st of October 1873 to the 1st of October 1874 the importations by rail alone amounted to no less than 865,000 maunds. The Relief Committee lay great stress upon this example of the promptness with which supplies are brought forward in India to meet a sudden demand. They truly observe that where, as in the case of Ghazipur, "grain was to be had in foreign markets at rates which made its importation profitable, the rail-road conveyed it to the place where the demand existed, the importers and retail distributors merely extended operations to which they were habituated, and for which the wealth of the district was adequate to supply funds," there can be no necessity for any interference by Government with the provision of supplies. A still more striking instance of this was given in South Behar; about ten times the quantity of grain imported into Ghazipur was poured by merchants into South Behar, and prevented any dearth of food throughout all that tract of country. The necessity of the interposition of Government arose in Orissa in 1866, and in North Behar during the past year, from the absence of all or some of the conditions enumerated by the Committee. The manner in which the demand has been met by an extension of the ordinary operations of trade, where those conditions existed, is very satisfactory: it supplies a valuable confirmation of the opinion which the Government of India have expressed, that the causes which have hitherto rendered interference indispensable on certain occasions will gradually be removed as the means of communication are extended and the wealth of the country increases.

16. The operations of the Central Famine Relief Committee for the North-Western Provinces, as described in their report, were well conducted and successful. It is satisfactory to observe that funds were liberally subscribed, and that there was no need to take advantage of the offer of assistance tendered by the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta. The distress never assumed such dimensions in the North-Western Provinces as to prevent charitable relief being distributed under the directions of the Relief Committees,—an arrangement which was made on former occasions with advantage. The same course was followed in many parts of Bengal last year; it was only departed from in the case of those districts where the scarcity was so widespread that it would have been impossible, without serious risk of failure, to have made use of two agencies for the purpose of dealing with it. I am to request that you will convey to Mr. Justice Turner and to the Members and Secretary of the Relief Committee at Allahabad the thanks of the Government of India for their services, and for their able and interesting report.

17. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir William Muir for the foresight and good judgment which he has shown in dealing with the scarcity, as well as for the cordial and valuable assistance which he rendered to the Government of Bengal upon several occasions during the period of greatest difficulty in the Lower Provinces. I am to convey to Sir John Strachey the thanks of the Governor General in Council for the judicious and able manner in which he prevented the measures of relief from being abused as soon as the substantial safety of the affected districts was secured; and I am to express the entire concurrence of the Government of India with the approbation which Sir John Strachey has bestowed upon the Collectors, the Officers of Government, and other gentlemen, European and Native, who were actively engaged upon the relief operations. The experience of the past year in the North-Western Provinces shows the soundness of the means adopted for dealing with a scarcity of limited extent, under circumstances which gave rise to no serious apprehensions of an extensive dearth of food.

ODH.

Letter from H. J. SPARKS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874.

In my letter No. 1158, dated the 3rd March, the Chief Commissioner reported the measures which he found it necessary to take in the northern parts of the province in order to avert famine, and I am now to submit a copy of Mr. Capper's letter No. 4586, dated the 5th instant, and its enclosures, showing what has actually been done. These papers speak for themselves, but it may be as well to give a brief summary of what has occurred.

2. *Test works*.—Towards the end of 1873, it was feared that there might be considerable distress in the Fyzabad division, and early in the current year it was apparent that these fears were not groundless. Test works were then started by Mr. Capper, the Commissioner. Not content with the appearance of the country and the people, and the reports that he received of the distress, he took the precaution of directing small works to be experimentally set on foot, rightly judging that if many persons were attracted to the works by the very small wages offered, there could no longer be any doubt that the people were suffering from want and privation.

3. *Fyzabad*.—In the Fyzabad district, though the autumn crops had failed, there was no great distress. Here the people found labor without much difficulty. Some few test works were started, but they proved that no relief works were really wanted, and they were all closed before the end of March; the total expenditure being less than Rs. 3,000.

4. *Distress in Bharaich and Gonda*.—But the number of persons who flocked to the test works in some parts of Bharaich and Gonda proved beyond all question that, owing to previous bad seasons, and the failure of the winter rains in the trans-Gogra districts, help was absolutely required. The distress was confined to tolerably compact tracts. The total distressed area comprised about 2,900 square miles, and contained some 750,000 souls.

5. *Nature of relief works.*—The first step was to determine the nature of the relief works to be undertaken. Road-work was eventually decided on, and the reasons which led to its selection may be given in the words of the Commissioner: "As to the nature of the works to be started as relief works, Sir George Couper from the first had urged on us the utility of works of irrigation. But by this time we had gained by experience some knowledge of the numbers which flocked to every test work that was opened. Wells, as chiefly employing skilled labor, were out of the question, even in those parts where there was a probability of successfully sinking them; tanks, although serviceable in the prevention of future scarcity, required much local knowledge and matured consideration in the selection of their site. Their concurrent construction in numerous places demanded a large skilled supervising establishment of a class which was not available, and the few which could have been immediately commenced would have entailed the assemblage at each of a mass of poor, underfed wretches who would have been to a considerable extent unmanageable in so confined a space, and whose very assembling in the immediate vicinity of a village would tend to the outbreak at any time of an epidemic, which might have the most disastrous effects. It was decided that road-work was the most expedient. By simultaneous opening of several sections of each, work would be offered within reach of the homes of the mass of those employed; the gangs would be distributed, and their supervision rendered comparatively easy; whilst the roads themselves in the then roadless Terai would facilitate the immediate importation of food-grains and stimulate the trade in future. Roads then, with poor-houses along the several lines and at such other places as might be thought necessary, were to form the staple of the relief works. Field dispensaries, with central hospitals and adequate medical superintendence of the gangs, were to be provided; whilst, owing to the deadly climate of the Terai during the rainy season, when work by the acclimatized was liable to be stopped by floods, and superintendence by Europeans and unacclimatized officials was said to be precluded by the endemic fevers, depôts of grain were provided for the support of the people when no work could be done. In Gonda itself provision for 50,000 maunds of grain was made, partly as a measure of precaution, should unforeseen accident occur, or another bad season be in store, but chiefly because the new demand, at any price, of grain for Lower Bengal threatened to exhaust the relics of our maize crop and to carry off the spring harvest so soon as it was reaped. So great was this demand, that the agents of Government or of grain speculators hovered round even our most distressed tracts, tempting the holders of even a few maunds by tenders of cash at previously unheard-of rates to part with their small reserves, and there was no law which authorized direct interference with their action. Fortunately, so far as the rabi crop was concerned, the people realized the danger, and as a rule refused to sell; whilst the thekadars, who generally receive their rents in kind, and who for a consideration had bound themselves to procure and store such stock in excess of their usual stores as was prescribed for each, laid an embargo on the crops of the poorer tenantry, and allowed no sales except to themselves.

"Subsidiary precautions were taken, and amongst others the famine tracts, and those others in Gonda district where intolerable distress was apprehended, were divided into circles, each under the supervision of some local respectability, to whom all village chowkeedars and servants of the circle were bound to report all cases of urgent distress, and who was authorized (being provided with means for the purpose) to give discretionary immediate relief, reporting his action to the local delegate of the Relief Committees. Fortunately, although enough cases were thus brought to notice from time to time to show that the machinery was in working order, it never was severely strained and may (tested by results) be pronounced to have been unnecessary."

6. *Roads.*—In the Terai there were but few roads, and it was not difficult to select lines which, while convenient at present because passing through the heart of the country where the distress was greatest, would be of great ultimate utility. An old military path, roughly made during the campaigns of 1858 for patrolling purposes, ran along the Nepal frontier. This could still be traced in places, and it has now been made a useful road. A series of roads, opening out the northern parts of the districts and bringing

the forest roads into connection with the district communications, were designed and lined out, and these were the first works opened. But in addition to these roads, some supplementary works were sanctioned, to be taken in hand if found necessary. Of these may be noticed several tanks, of which two were ultimately undertaken: A "bund" embankment on the Rapti, some 1,200 feet in length, designed to stop a flood which every year submerged some five miles of country. A canal, three miles long, to drain the water from three square miles of swamp. This, it was thought, would not only reclaim some valuable rice land, but would also render that part of the country less unhealthy. Rest bungalows for the inspecting officers wherever they might be found necessary, were also under consideration, but only one was constructed, as the Maharaja of Bulrampur placed at the disposal of the authorities houses in various places, which provided sufficient accommodation for such officers as were not at the time under canvas.

7. *Works undertaken.*—The following tables taken from the Commissioner's report show the nature of the works undertaken in the two districts, the number of persons to whom they afforded labor, and the expenditure:—

DISTRICT.	NAME OF WORK.	Length in miles.	Estimate.	Number of persons employed from commencement.	Amount to laborers.	Establishment and contingencies.	TOTAL.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GONDA	Road from Atrawla to Bulrampur	17½	37,601	610,414	30,160	6,502	36,662
	" Atrawla to Tulsipur	14½	46,371	561,460	28,259	2,515	30,774
	" Military (Gonda Section)	36	84,312	786,916	41,706	4,147	45,853
	" Chowdri Dee to Khurgapur	31½	59,039	1,222,110	58,639	5,866	64,505
	" Bulrampur to Ekona	14½	40,315	181,940	10,314	1,462	11,776
	" Karasur to Mankapur	11½	7,633	73,396	4,082	637	4,619
	TOTAL ROADS IN GONDA	125½	2,75,261	3,436,236	1,73,160	21,029	1,94,189
	Tank at Chowdri Dee ... ..	.....	1,858	24,951	1,204	139	1,343
	" Idilia ... ..	.....	2,839	44,165	2,020	197	2,217
	Bund on Rapti at Ghuser Ghât... ..	1,200 feet.	1,060	21,504	1,218	136	1,354
	Canal at Mehnawan	3 miles.	8,730	66,824	3,159	357	3,516
Total irrigation work in ditto ... ..	.....	6,487	157,444	7,601	829	8,430	
Inspection bungalow at Atrawla ... ..	.....	1,841	No rolls kept.	1,751	.....	1,751	
	TOTAL IN GONDA ... ..	.....	2,83,589	3,593,680	1,82,512	21,858	2,04,370

DISTRICT.	NAME OF WORK.	Length in miles.	Estimate.	Number of laborers employed.	Expenditure.
			Rs.		Rs.
BHARACH...	Road Bharach to Nanpara (Jingraghat)	1	5,765	52,800	3,759
	" Military (Bharach Section)	15½	24,932	2,80,570	18,435
	" Gobhapur to Bhinga with Sahelwa Branch	9	9,916	91,117	6,571
	" Bhinga to Lachmanpur	8½	4,102	48,470	4,100
	" Lachmanpur to Mathura	5	2,282	22,421	2,282
	" Pipraghat to Ekona	13½	5,582	51,106	4,853
	" Bhinga to Nanpara	26	33,965	1,66,409	13,910
	" Pipraghat to Charda	32½	24,359	53,634	8,410
	TOTAL BHARACH	106½	1,09,873	7,59,046	62,900
FYERABAD	Repairs	5½	3,000	57,339	2,997

Altogether in the whole division 4,409,965 persons were employed for one day at a cost of Rs. 2,69,667, being about one anna two-half pie per head, including cost of gang supervision.

8. *System adopted.*—In carrying out these works it was arranged that the works generally should remain under the supervision of the Commissioner, and be constructed by gangs working under and paid by the Deputy Commissioners; the surveys, marking out and measuring up, and purely professional supervision of works in progress, as well as the preparation of the regular plans and estimates, being entrusted to the officers of the Department Public Works. Other proposals had been made. It had, for instance, been suggested that Government should utilize the skilled and able-bodied labor which in times of distress can be obtained at lower rates than usual by employing them on remunerative works, while all other distressed persons should be fed by charitable relief. But the great object in view was not to get the works done cheaply, but to avert distress;

Reasons for its adoption.

and it was held to be far better to take on at the works every one who was willing to give a day's labor for a day's food, than to employ the able-bodied only, and feed the rest in idleness.

9. Doubtless it would have been easier to organize and supervise gangs of skilled and able-bodied laborers. But it would have been disheartening to them to find that advantage was taken of the hard times to get their labor at a cheap rate while their neighbours ate the bread of idleness, and for a naturally lazy people it was considered that it would not be good to give away much in charity. Many would doubtless long continue to come for a day's food given gratis, who would not linger on the works a day after they found they could find more remunerative works elsewhere. Moreover, they would in future take less trouble with their crops if they knew that at the worst they would be fed by Government. The system adopted after due consideration had this advantage—that it taught the people that the authorities would help those who helped themselves.

10. *Work carried out by mixed gangs.*—The works were accordingly carried out by mixed gangs, every one who was willing to work being allowed to do so. The gratuitous distribution of alms to persons able to work was avoided, and the following three points were kept steadily in view:—

- (1) That so far as might be possible, men were not to be attracted from their agricultural avocations.
- (2) That to ensure this, the wages of labor were to be kept so low as to provide food, but not tempt those who could by any other means obtain it.
- (3) That these wages were to be paid daily, either in money or kind.

11. *Mode of payment, &c.*—As to the mode in which the laborers were employed and paid, the Chief Commissioner cannot do better than let Mr. Capper speak for himself: "All comers willing to work at our rates were to be received, and work was to be allotted to each class according to their capacity. They were to be formed into gangs some miles apart to avoid overcrowded encampments, and to bring the work as far as possible within daily reach of the laborers' homes."

Sanitary arrangements were duly seen to, and a field hospital and a few movable huts were attached to each gang. All moonshees and mohurrirs were provided with lithographed copies of vernacular instructions as to laying out and constructing the road, soils to be selected or avoided, digging side-drains, dressing the roadway and slopes, mode of payments, their own duties towards their superior officers and subordinates, and their relations to the supervising establishments of the Department Public Works. Those incapable of even light work were to be received and fed on the works, pending the orders of the proper officer. With him it rested to determine whether such should be maintained at their homes, removed to a poor-house, or sent to a central hospital.

As to the actual working, Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, states that "over each gang there was a mohurrir to keep accounts and to take care that the necessary funds were available for daily payments; a supervisor of works who apportioned and overlooked the works of each sub-gang, and appointed assistant mohurrirs and mates according to the numbers who flocked to the works. As a rule, each assistant mohurrir had 220 persons under him told off into four sub-gangs of fifty-five persons each, five being skilled diggers, the fifty unskilled hands. There were two mates to each sub-gang, one of whom was required to be able to read and write either Hindi or Persian, and keep the roll of workmen. This man between 7 and 8 in the morning, after marking down all in attendance, made up his account and delivered to the assistant mohurrir a total showing the number of persons present in each class and the amount of money required to pay them. After the assistant mohurrir had checked up the returns of his mates, he made up a similar total for the head mohurrir, who, after receiving the accounts of all his assistants, made up the accounts of the whole gang. He was expected to have made over by 3 P. M. to each assistant mohurrir the money required to pay each sub-gang, and the mohurrir distributed this to the head mates, who, when the order to leave off work was given, seated their sub-gangs according to

their order in the nominal roll, and after the number had been tested, the order to pay was given, and each person received his wages for the day."

Under the system of simultaneous payment of sub-gangs, it was as easy to pay Rs. 5,000 as Rs. 500, and the people were off to their homes before dark. But the preliminary difficulties in procuring a regular supply of pice or of grain on the different sections were very great. They severely taxed the energies and strained the authority of the Deputy Commissioners and their staff, and had the works been entrusted to the Department Public Works, any arrangements that could have been made by them must have broken down, and they would have called upon us to find the cash, the change, and the accountants. It is known from practical experience how tedious is the operation of paying in grain, and it is not surprising that Mr. Maconochie stopped it as soon as he could. But both he and Mr. Chapman found at first that it was much easier to procure maize at 15 or 16 seers per rupee, than to get an adequate supply of copper coin, although it was not easy to get the grain.

The Government coinage was unknown in the Terai, the circulating medium being the lump of copper known as Goruckpuri pice, valued generally at 20 gundas of 4 to the rupee, and there was but a scant supply of these. The stock of copper coin in the district treasuries was, in the face of such a demand as this sudden and unexpected one, ludicrously inadequate, and emergent indents on Lucknow and Fyzabad produced but little. Meanwhile, speculators became alive to the demand, and the price of Goruckpuri pice rose so rapidly, that when the Government pice arrived, the two coinages became current at the same rate, 4 to the anna, or 16 gundas to the rupee. This had, however, its advantageous side. At each work, as far as possible, a banian was induced to settle, and although some came with great reluctance and very small stocks, the more enterprising soon discovered that it was a very good business. Government, the work-people, or the neighbouring villages took at once every ounce of grain that they could produce, and the daily re-sale of the coppers which they received from the people to the works gave them a very handsome profit. In consequence, their numbers and their food-supplies rapidly increased, till at last in April small baiparis, travelling grain dealers, who were taking grain to Nawabganj for boat exportation to Bengal, found it worth their while to bring their three or four carts to our distressed Terai, and every work had its banians no longer pressed but voluntarily attending.

The system and the measures for organizing and maintaining the people worked well, though at the cost of great labor and anxiety to the European officers, and incessant labor and worry to their supervising subordinates.

12. *Wages*.—No man, woman, or child ready to labor was turned away. Every person willing to work was employed, and many came, not only men, but women and children also; "and yet," to quote Mr. Capper again, "the pay given was very small, and the actual measurements by the Department Public Works show that there was a very fair tale of labor exacted." The wages at first starting were—

	A.	P.	
For skilled diggers...	...	2 0	daily.
" unskilled	1 6	"
" adult carriers	1 0	"
" children	0 9	" in Gonda.
" children according to age	from 1 to 3	" in Bharaich.

About the third week of February Mr. Maconochie found "that these rates were above the ordinary rates paid in villages to unskilled diggers and common coolies, and feared that they would attract the whole population to our work." He proposed to give in future—

	A.	P.	
Skilled diggers	2 0	a day.
Unskilled "	1 0	"
Adult carriers	0 9	"
Children between 12 and 17 years	0 6	"
" under 7 years	0 3	"

The Commissioner had written to Mr. Chapman, who was in charge of the Bharaich sections of the military road, that if he had any reason to believe

that the people preferred our work and pay to working in the fields, he was to reduce—

	A.	P.
Diggers to	1	0
Adult carriers to	0	9
Children to	0	6

And on the 25th February he had announced the reductions. At the conference of the 2nd March, Mr. Maconochie's rates were unanimously adopted. The first rates were a little too high, for, when reduced, some persons left the works, thus proving that they were not in absolute want. That the wages afterwards given were not too attractive is shown by the fact that no sooner did rain fall in June, than the people began to leave the works in large numbers.

13. *Alms.*—The amount spent in affording relief to those who did not work was comparatively small. On this head, the Commissioner writes: "As might be expected under our system, the number of persons who received gratuitous relief was but small." In Fyzabad the aggregate up to 24th April was only 1,114. At Bulrampur a large poor-house supported by the Maharaja fed from 250 to 300 daily, and as that public-spirited gentleman took upon himself the charge of the poor of his estate, including our special poor-house at Tulsipur, only 29,871 persons at the Atrowla poor-house were charged to Government.

14. *Medical arrangements.*—It was feared that disease might break out among some of the gangs employed on the relief works, and that the privations they had undergone might render the people especially liable to any epidemic disease. Rules were therefore drawn up laying down the procedure to be followed in the event of an outbreak of cholera or other epidemic; and some extra medical subordinates were sent to each district. Fortunately, the health of the people was on the whole good, and there was no occasion to test the efficacy of the arrangements that had been made.

15. *Works completed.*—Of the works that were undertaken, some remained unfinished when the time arrived that relief was no longer needed. Of the work that has been done, Mr. Capper writes as follows:—

The work completed was, in Bhabraich—

New roads constructed—

	Miles.
Bhinga to Gobbapur	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
" to Lachmanpur	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lachmanpur to Muthura	5
Pipraghat to Ekona (part)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
" to Charda	14
TOTAL	39

Old roads widened and raised—

Military Road... ..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pipraghat to Ekona (part)	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bhinga to Nanpara	13
TOTAL	36

TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED **75**

Leaving incomplete—

Pipraghat to Charda	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bhinga to Nanpara	12
Pipraghat to Ekona	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL	31

In Gonda the work done was—

New roads constructed—

Chowdri Dee to Khargupur	29
Atrowla to Tulsipur	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mankapur to Karasur	7
TOTAL	50

Old roads widened and raised—

Military Road... ..	36
Bulrampur to Ekona	9
Atrowla to Bulrampur	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL	62

TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED **112**

Leaving incomplete—			
Chowdri Dee to Khargupur	...	...	2 3/4
Bulrampur to Ekona	...	...	5 1/4
Mankapur to Karasur	...	...	4 1/4
TOTAL			12 1/2
Showing a summary of works completed in the division—			
New roads constructed	...	...	89
Old roads straightened, widened and raised	...	...	98
GRAND TOTAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED			187

Besides two irrigation tanks, one drainage canal (part), and one river embankment, at a total expenditure (not including compensation for land taken up, pay of Public Works establishment, and a few miscellaneous items) of not more than Rs. 2,75,000.

16. *Cost.*—The accounts not having been finally closed, the exact cost cannot be given, and the Commissioner's figures, which have been checked by the Controller of the Department Public Works, seem to be rather under the mark. Approximately, the cost on relief works has been—

		Rs.
Works	...	2,98,363
Establishment	...	17,866
Tools and plant	...	868
TOTAL		3,17,097

To these figures must be added the sum of Rs. 90,000 spent on the storage of grain, and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 advanced for a similar purpose. The lakh and a quarter last mentioned will be recovered, as will also the greater portion of the Rs. 90,000. Taking these sums as expended, the total cost of the relief works has been Rs. 5,32,067. But all accounts have not been received, and there will be some charge on account of pay of hospital assistants, cost of medicine, &c. The total cost may be reckoned as 5 1/2 lakhs. But this sum has not all been given away. The greater part, if not all, of the money expended on storage of grain will be recovered. Allowing for loss, 1 3/4 lakhs should at any rate be recovered. The works that were undertaken were useful works. At ordinary rates they would have cost about Rs. 1,36,604; so that all that can be fairly said to have been expended on this account on pure relief is Rs. 1,80,493. As far, then, as can be judged from accounts not finally closed, the expenditure stands thus—

		Rs.	Rs.
Cost of relief works	...	3,17,097	
Cost of grain	...	90,000	
Advanced for storage of ditto	...	1,25,000	
Contingencies and charges not yet brought to account	...	17,903	
TOTAL		5,50,000	
DEDUCT—			
Value of work done	...	1,36,604	
To be recovered on account of grain	...	1,75,000	
		3,11,604	
BALANCE		2,38,396	

The exact figures will be submitted hereafter. Those given above cannot be far wrong, and the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary to delay this report in order to be absolutely precise.

17. *Quality of work.*—The rates at which the work was done were necessarily high. Many of the laborers were women and children. Many of the men were infirm. The work was carried on at a time of year when the clayey soil had become as hard as stone; and much was done which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been commenced before the rains. All this has added to the cost; but though the rates were high, the work done was good, and the Engineer's report shows that though a considerable portion of the country has been flooded during the late rains, little or no damage has been done to the new works.

18. *Summary.*—Briefly, owing to previous bad seasons, want of rain and a severe frost, the population of some 2,900 square miles were early in the year on the verge of very great distress, which, but for Government aid, would have culminated in famine. Relief works were undertaken, on which four million and a half people worked for one day: this must represent at least 50,000 persons who were paid for their work; and besides these there are others who have received charity and who have been assisted with advances.

The wages offered were so low that it may be safely held that none came to the works who were not in want, and the ultimate cost to the State of the relief that has been given will be something under two lakhs and a half.

19. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner trusts that these operations, taken as a whole, will not be regarded as unsatisfactory. They have not been accomplished without much personal sacrifice; one valuable life has been lost, and others have broken down under the effects of exposure in that pestilential climate at the most trying time of the year; and Sir George Couper would submit that the services of Mr. Capper, and of the officers whom he has mentioned in his report, especially Messrs. Maconochie, Chapman and Hodges, as well as of the Maharaja of Bulrampur, are deserving of the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

P. S.—The return of the original maps is requested when no longer required.

Letter from G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—No. 73, dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 5652, dated 16th October 1874, submitting the final report on famine relief works in the Province of Oudh.

2. In reply, I am to say that the letter and the reports which accompanied it from Mr. Capper, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, Mr. Hodges, Officiating Executive Engineer, Relief Works Division, and Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner, Bharach, give a clear and complete account of the measures taken under your directions to avert the distress which was apprehended from the failure of the rains in the autumn of 1873.

3. The condition of some parts of Oudh caused considerable anxiety at the time when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Lucknow in December of that year, the failure of the rice crop having followed a succession of bad harvests and other circumstances injurious to the cultivators of the soil. You were authorised to make such temporary remissions of the land revenue as might after local inquiry be found advisable, and to carry out such other measures for the relief of distress as might be required, being guided by the Resolution of the Government of India of the 7th November 1873.

4. Great pains appear to have been taken by the Commissioner of Fyzabad to ascertain the extent of country over which severe distress was likely to occur, and you visited in person the districts where the failure of the rice crop had been the greatest. In your letter No. 1158, dated 3rd March, the measures which seemed to you, after consultation with the local officers, to be sufficient, were reported. Their gross cost was estimated at Rs. 4,62,500, of which it was calculated that Rs. 2,65,000 would be spent on relief works, and Rs. 1,97,500 on advances for the purchase of grain to be held in readiness for the people to buy in case there should be a dearth of food in certain remote parts of the province.

5. These measures were approved by the Government of India in Mr. Howell's letter No. 1024, dated 25th March 1874, and you were authorised to act upon your own discretion in adapting to the circumstances of Oudh the general principles which had been laid down to meet the distress in Bengal. Sub-

* Mr. Howell's letter No. 1518, dated 2nd May 1874.
Financial Resolution No. 4611, dated 28th July 1874.

sequently your proposals for strengthening the staff in the distressed districts were also approved.*

6. The rain which fell at the end of January and in the beginning of February 1874, is stated to have been of the greatest value in securing an abundant spring crop and thus preserving a large tract of country from severe distress. The area of country throughout which scarcity was actually felt is estimated to comprise about 2,900 square miles, with a population of 750,000, and severe distress was confined to "tolerably compact tracts."

7. The measures taken appear to the Governor General in Council to have been completely successful. Public works were opened as the necessity arose. They were judiciously selected, and the system adopted was well suited to the circumstances of the case. It is calculated by you that 50,000 persons were employed upon these works, which were closed in the middle of August.

8. Very little need was found for the distribution of gratuitous relief excepting on the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, who took upon himself the charge of the poor upon his estates, having, besides other relief elsewhere, fed from 250 to 300 persons daily in a large poor-house at Balrampur. The supplies of grain which were secured are stated to have been of considerable use, and the precaution taken was a wise one; but there does not appear to have been actually any serious deficiency in the food-supply, and trade is stated to have been active.

9. You calculate that the net cost of the relief operations will be Rs. 2,38,396, of which Rs. 1,80,493 have been spent on public works, above the sum for which they would have been constructed in ordinary course. Rs. 40,000 were expended on the grain operations, and Rs. 17,903 upon contingencies. The expenditure is moderate in amount, and every care appears to have been taken to prevent extravagance.

10. The reports prove that the part of Oudh where the rice crop of the winter of 1873 failed was for a time in a very critical condition, and that the successful manner in which severe distress was averted is mainly due to your foresight and that of the local officers, coupled with the zealous exertions of those who were actively engaged upon the relief operations.

11. I am accordingly to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India, and to request that you will also convey their thanks to Messrs. Capper, Maconochie, Chapman and Hodges, as well as to the other officers, European and Native, who have been noticed by Mr. Capper as deserving special approval for their conduct.

12. I am further to request that the thanks of the Governor General in Council may be expressed to the Maharaja of Balrampur for the assistance which at considerable sacrifice he has rendered to those persons living upon his estates and in his neighbourhood who were in need. The conduct of the Maharaja upon this occasion has given another proof of the liberality and public spirit which the Maharaja has always shown when occasion has demanded.

13. I am to add that the report and enclosures together with this reply will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

RAILWAYS, &c.

Letter from Lieut-Colonel F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 3407, dated 29th December 1874.

In accordance with the request conveyed in your No. 2378R., dated 24th September last, I have the honor to submit a report on the Railway operations in connexion with the despatch of grain to the distressed districts. This report has been delayed for the compilation of the necessary statistics.

Report on the Traffic operations of the East Indian Railway during the Famine of 1873-74.

The traffic in food-grains on the East Indian Railway showed unusual activity as early as the month of October 1873, and its development became very rapid after the issue of the notification of 1st November, by which the rates to the public for food-grain travelling towards the threatened districts were, at the expense of Government, reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ th pie per maund per mile.

2. The arrangements of the Traffic Department were duly organised to meet the emergency, and kept pace with the demand during the rest of the year; but early in January, when the Government commenced operations on its own account, and the despatches of Government rice from Howrah to the Patna station began on a large scale, in addition to the public traffic, the signs of a block at once showed themselves; and on the 17th January I received instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate steps to remedy the threatened evil.

3. After consultation with the Railway officials, I waited on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 19th, and represented that nothing short of the complete separation of the Government business from that of the public at Patna station would suffice, and with his approval I proceeded to carry the necessary measures into effect in concert with the local Civil Authorities and the Railway Company.

4. Two favorable sites on the bank of the Ganges, one two miles below Patna, the other opposite the neighbouring station of Barr, were found on the 22nd, and the Railway Engineers at once proceeded to lay branch lines to these points and to construct suitable sheds, sidings, and loading banks, Government agreeing to pay the cost; and to these two depôts, with some slight assistance from a third branch which was subsequently laid from the station of Mokameh to the river at the request of Sir R. Temple, the whole of the Government rice was worked up from Howrah in full train loads and thence transported across the Ganges without a single hitch of any consequence.

5. In connection with this operation the name of Mr. Michael Fox, the contractor who constructed these branch lines, deserve special mention.

6. In the middle of the month of February, the arrivals of Government rice in Calcutta became so large as to overpower the receiving and despatching capabilities of the Howrah station; and under instructions issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on 21st February, a special supervision of the Company's arrangements, for utilising the carrying power of the line to its utmost and for preventing confusion during the processes of landing and despatching, was undertaken.

7. During the first week, after improved arrangements were put in train, the daily despatches from Howrah by East Indian Railway averaged 2,220 tons and continued at about 2,000 tons per diem up to the end of March; during April the traffic was at its height, and the daily despatches of Government rice exceeded 2,500 tons; by the end of the month the pressure was over, and during May the despatches fell again to 2,000 tons, and after that ceased to cause further anxiety.

8. In connection with the despatches from Howrah the name of Mr. Urban Broughton, District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, deserves special mention for his zeal and ability.

9. Towards the end of February intimation was received that grain was accumulating to an enormous extent at the stations of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway in the Punjab, and on 3rd March I received instructions from His Excellency to report on the carrying power of the Railway "downwards." I accordingly despatched Lieutenant Bisset, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, to Lahore, to confer with the Government and Railway officials on the subject.

10. He reported by telegraph on the 12th that the supply of grain in the Punjab was practically unlimited, and I informed His Excellency that my investigations led me to believe that with due co-operation between the two Railways, and with the rolling-stock then available, the despatches from the Punjab and North-West Provinces together might reach 1,700 tons per diem.

11. Lieutenant Bisset's visit to Lahore was most opportune, and the mission entrusted to him was very ably carried out. The result was a greatly improved system of working the through traffic.

12. A disorganisation of the working arrangements on the chord line towards the end of April caused detention of trains which necessitated a diminution in the despatches of Government rice and led to an additional ac-

14. Of the amount received from Lower Bengal, 304,898 tons were Government rice sent from Calcutta, and considerable quantities of the receipts from the Punjab were either Government or procured for Government, but of this there is no record at once available. Of the total receipts, however, a considerable portion was from one part of the famine district to another, and there were also considerable despatches from stations within to stations beyond those included in this return.

15. The statistics of exports and imports in each group of stations are shown month by month in Appendix No. 1, and the abstract at foot shows the net quantities of food-grains absorbed by each district.

These amount in total to—

Grain	...	...	...	248,348
Pulses	...	...	...	68,748
Rice	...	...	...	398,758

Grand total net receipts ... 715,854 tons.

16. The supplies from the Jubbulpore line, the Great Indian Peninsula line, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which amount in all to 250,380 tons, could not by any other means of communication than railways have found their way to Behar, and it is since the occurrence of the last distress in Behar in 1866 that these sources of supply have been opened. It is to be regretted that there is no means of comparing the supplies by the East Indian Railway in that period with those of the present occasion, but the East Indian Railway Company have unfortunately destroyed their records of that time and the information cannot now be got.

17. The chief executive responsibility during this trying period devolved upon the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, Mr. J. C. Batchelor, and notwithstanding some shortcomings, the result, when the difficulties they had to contend with are taken into consideration, cannot fail to reflect creditably upon him, his Deputy, Mr. St. Leger Carter, and his staff of District Superintendents.

18. To Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, very great credit is due for the able management of his staff and for the admirable way in which he worked his department; and Mr. R. W. Pearce, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, equally upheld the credit of the Company in his department.

19. Lastly, the Members of the Board of Agency, Mr. Cecil Stephenson and Mr. G. Sibley, are to be congratulated on the highly successful termination of their labours, and it must be remembered that upon these two gentlemen, as the administrative heads of the Company's Indian staff, the burden of the responsibility fell.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1874. }

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

*Consulting Engineer to Govt. for
Guaranteed Railways.*

No. 1.

STATISTICS OF GRAIN TRAFFIC, E. I. RAILWAY,

Prepared in the Consulting Engineer's Office from statistics

APPENDIX SHOWING THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOOD

Years.	Months.	BURDWAN TO TEENPAHAR (LOOP LINE).						RAJMAHAL TO KUJRAH (LOOP LINE).						MANCOOR (CHORD)	
		GRAIN.		PULSES.		RICE.		GRAIN.		PULSES.		RICE.		GRAIN.	
		Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873.	October ...	23,711	697	4,896	5,324	55,520	1,597	1,09,722	4,679	27,913	539	38,207	21,470	1,133	7,090
"	November ...	18,422	6,070	18,372	9,329	66,309	729	65,015	27,740	24,408	12,615	15,413	1,29,936	3,631	12,030
"	December ...	15,391	3,881	8,392	6,825	124,791	1,226	47,399	85,098	15,877	26,075	11,105	2,59,891	1,446	11,120
1874.	January ...	34,621	5,588	9,089	8,162	143,263	4,370	60,593	1,14,321	12,751	6,833	11,271	4,12,609	2,200	9,388
"	February ...	26,471	5,143	8,839	11,484	80,991	3,348	27,318	91,304	11,297	21,238	4,791	5,58,254	1,422	9,141
"	March ...	6,561	2,540	7,475	11,657	53,177	3,396	17,209	96,878	9,763	11,872	3,919	5,65,555	7	4,194
"	April ...	14,856	8,391	7,335	6,987	56,829	20,836	29,786	56,535	6,063	6,225	3,697	8,45,468	382	7,190
"	May ...	6,631	18,155	4,970	11,279	51,957	48,082	76,174	58,936	21,456	7,481	2,089	3,89,379	186	6,373
"	June ...	7,067	9,588	5,165	15,542	44,120	61,780	1,25,598	1,24,140	19,029	28,610	2,842	1,19,183	694	5,967
"	July ...	203	4,781	4,775	11,406	24,590	90,033	44,104	59,163	20,675	30,664	12,123	3,54,364	1,479	5,363
TOTAL MDS.		153,934	64,834	79,308	97,995	701,547	235,397	6,02,918	7,18,794	1,69,232	1,52,152	1,05,457	36,56,102	12,580	77,734
TOTAL TONS		5,655	2,382	2,914	3,600	25,773	8,648	22,150	26,406	6,217	5,590	3,874	134,317	462	4,530

Abstract showing Net Despatches or Exports (in roman) as

Description.
Burdwan to Teenpahar ...
Rajmahal to Kujrah ...
Mancoor to Mananpur ...
Luckeeserai to Mogulserai ...
Benares to Mirzapore ...
TOTAL

Grand Total Net Receipts of food

* The totals represent the differences between the total Exports

OFFICE OF CONSG. ENGR. TO GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 15th December 1874.

FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1873 TO 31ST JULY 1874.

Compiled by the Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway.

RAINS, MONTH BY MONTH, AT CERTAIN GROUPS OF STATIONS.

O MANANPUR (INE).				LUCKEESERAI TO MOGULSERAI.						BENARES TO MIRZAPORE.					
PULSES.		RICE.		GRAIN.		PULSES.		RICE.		GRAIN.		PULSES.		RICE.	
Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1,835	3,344	8,852	76,257	9,733	1,09,262	20,768	10,523	31,236	4,43,074	1,543	1,33,501	1,431	30,208	2,170	17,003
158	11,499	17,652	13,175	22,374	3,01,561	37,222	48,344	19,114	3,72,863	12,707	1,22,557	918	14,003	2,429	12,393
1,869	5,306	24,348	8,899	47,823	5,39,155	11,911	1,46,568	13,865	4,67,503	16,760	2,20,929	1,018	32,734	1,883	10,511
583	5,520	38,430	23,120	1,00,322	8,62,847	26,517	1,39,899	6,653	7,59,535	58,429	2,37,147	3,372	19,532	2,402	19,374
197	6,674	21,663	12,021	45,052	7,80,901	26,588	1,87,963	6,058	8,90,291	67,558	2,57,448	1,476	23,168	2,464	28,634
222	11,527	19,073	16,477	30,063	6,93,953	29,039	2,70,155	8,084	12,10,270	33,508	1,12,296	10,267	12,565	696	11,667
342	18,913	16,458	91,415	28,635	5,44,925	67,206	3,96,712	15,122	19,18,810	8,914	65,910	10,384	21,205	650	18,463
729	16,618	12,652	1,49,688	53,072	6,74,635	54,755	4,32,776	6,108	9,71,509	7,400	61,430	3,558	9,057	437	6,078
1,695	23,506	5,460	69,744	1,56,116	7,75,807	84,250	1,76,179	16,354	2,25,375	19,544	1,69,799	2,250	22,118	458	9,520
2,140	24,701	20,632	1,07,515	94,913	6,47,075	65,417	1,99,259	17,822	1,39,490	4,423	1,75,804	981	18,241	506	8,754
9,770	1,27,608	1,85,220	5,68,311	5,88,103	59,30,123	4,23,673	20,08,378	1,40,416	73,98,720	2,30,786	15,56,821	35,655	2,02,831	14,095	1,42,396
359	4,688	6,804	20,878	21,605	217,859	15,565	73,783	5,158	27,1,812	8,478	57,194	1,310	7,452	518	5,231

Net Receipts or Imports (in italics) in the above groups.

Grain.	Pulses.	Rice.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
3,273	686	17,125
4,256	627	130,442
2,395	4,329	14,074
196,254	58,218	266,654
48,716	6,142	4,713
248,348	68,748	398,758

grains in famine districts ... 715,854 tons.

Imports, and not the sums of the entries in the body of the Abstract.

F. S. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

2. STATISTICS OF GRAIN TRAFFIC, E. I. RAILWAY, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1873 TO 31st JULY 1874.

APPENDIX SHOWING, MONTH BY MONTH, THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE SUPPLIES IMPORTED TO THE STATIONS BETWEEN BURDWAN AND MIRZAPORE WERE DRAWN.

MONTHS.	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.						JUBBULPORE LINE.			G. I. P. RAILWAY.			O. AND R. RAILWAY.			R. S. RAILWAY.			S., P. AND D. RAILWAY.		
	GRAIN.		PULSES.		RICE.		GRAIN.	PULSES.	RICE.	GRAIN.	PULSES.	RICE.	GRAIN.	PULSES.	RICE.	GRAIN.	PULSES.	RICE.	GRAIN.	PULSES.	RICE.
	*Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.															
October	1,18,498	54,852	35,134	9,340	5,53,937	5,468	Mds.	Mds.	...	16,207	- 2,642	...	1,985	...	...	450	...	...	28,651	357	...
November	1,19,383	2,16,067	26,434	47,183	5,13,842	15,026	Mds.	Mds.	2,465	14,124	2,203	...	4,961	...	...	2,155	...	...	85,702	18,469	...
December	96,925	3,51,099	19,082	1,33,959	7,17,123	26,379	Mds.	Mds.	4,578	23,759	9,563	188	6,036	2,092	170	1,125	...	...	3,59,413	48,234	815
January	1,81,049	4,60,833	25,063	1,00,594	11,43,896	59,234	Mds.	Mds.	2,647	60,132	13,077	811	3,547	268	93	2,974	...	...	4,91,870	38,307	6,839
February	1,29,232	3,16,170	10,150	1,33,644	13,99,744	77,962	Mds.	Mds.	4,977	1,21,648	50,802	1,580	1,429	1,077	...	8,073	1,033	...	5,29,673	48,844	2,479
March	1,29,708	1,07,935	12,250	1,08,354	17,53,191	40,068	Mds.	Mds.	22,144	92,540	75,790	1,755	552	28	...	...	262	...	5,31,738	95,948	4,900
April	1,13,636	82,639	11,140	1,05,756	28,57,203	22,137	Mds.	Mds.	45,755	1,22,669	1,60,915	...	3	...	5	1,103	3,883	...	2,38,682	1,22,593	7,508
May	66,056	1,50,436	11,997	95,999	15,33,629	29,000	Mds.	Mds.	217	1,88,502	1,08,236	...	...	...	...	854	2,735	...	3,01,192	2,58,027	12
June	55,111	1,55,711	30,806	57,095	4,50,196	33,563	Mds.	Mds.	26,973	1,35,021	61,446	...	698	...	...	666	982	...	6,50,942	88,653	424
July	35,644	1,40,670	32,619	52,094	6,66,396	33,132	Mds.	Mds.	3,364	1,50,350	34,978	628	937	...	...	...	...	...	5,19,159	1,61,216	...
TOTAL MAUNDS	10,45,242	20,37,612	2,14,675	8,44,018	1,15,89,157	3,41,964	Mds.	Mds.	1,14,621	9,25,132	5,22,652	4,962	20,148	3,455	268	17,400	8,895	...	37,37,022	8,80,648	23,078
TOTAL TONS	38,400	74,857	7,887	31,007	4,25,759	12,563	Mds.	Mds.	4,211	33,987	19,201	182	740	127	10	639	327	...	1,37,289	32,353	848

* Up means sent from below upwards, and Down means sent from above downwards.

ABSTRACT.

TOTAL IMPORTS.		Tons.
Grain	...	
Pulses	...	306,697
Rice	...	95,113
	...	440,886
TOTAL	...	842,696

OFFICE OF CONSG. ENGR. TO GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 15th December 1874.

F. S. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Guaranteed Railways,—No. 506 R., dated 24th February 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3407, dated the 29th December last, submitting a report on the railway operations in connexion with the despatch of grain to the distressed districts.

2. The work which devolved upon yourself and the Deputy Consulting Engineers, Captain Wallace, R. E., and Lieutenant Bisset, R. E., from October 1873 to June 1874, was exceedingly arduous and responsible. In order to ensure the success of the relief operations, it was essential that the traffic on the trunk line of railway should be conducted with order and regularity; that it was so conducted is in no small degree due to the energy of yourself and your deputies, and to the cordial manner in which you co-operated with the officials of the Railway Company.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires me to convey to you the expression of his entire approval of the manner in which you performed your duties, and to request that you will convey a similar expression of approval to Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Bisset.

From Colonel C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., to the Chairman of the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company,—No. 455R., dated 20th February 1875.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Members of the Board of Agency for the very valuable assistance which they have afforded to the Government in regard to the storage of rice at Howrah when supplies were received in large quantities in Calcutta and there was great difficulty in obtaining sufficient accommodation for it. This assistance has been warmly acknowledged by Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, the officer in charge of the rice received at Calcutta, in his letter of the 1st of August last.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council congratulates the Members of the Board of Agency, Mr. Cecil Stephenson and Mr. G. Sibley, on the highly successful termination of their labours in providing for the dispatch of supplies of food-grain to the distressed districts, and I am to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Mr. J. C. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, his Deputy Mr. St. Leger Carter, and his staff, and among them especially to Mr. Urban Broughton, District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah, as well as to Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. R. W. Pearce, the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, and the other officers and staff of the Company who were actively engaged at the time of the great strain upon the resources of the line, the thanks of the Government of India for their services which have been brought to notice by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,—No. 503 R., dated the 23rd February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, having brought to notice the assistance afforded by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to the Government in the famine crisis, by expediting, as far as possible, the despatch of rice from the river side station at Chitpore, to the distressed districts, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to convey the thanks of the Government of India to yourself and to the several heads of Departments of the Eastern Bengal Railway for this service.

Memorandum from LIEUT.-COLONEL C. POLLARD, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 101, dated 27th January 1875.

In compliance with Public Works Department No. 2379 R, dated 24th September 1874, the undersigned has the honor to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the report therein called for, showing the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway operations in connection with the despatch of food-grains to the distressed districts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Report showing the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway operations in connection with the despatch of food-grain to the distressed districts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The accompanying table, marked A, shows the amount of grain despatched by the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway during the period of nine months (15th November 1873 to 15th August 1874) to have aggregated 45,73,122 maunds, realizing in freight Rs. 12,77,055, of which Rs. 6,69,017 was paid by Government as compensation for the reduction from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ pie per maund per mile.

An examination of the table will show that the export from Loodianah was nearly one-half (accurately it was 0.48) of the whole quantity despatched. Umballa and the adjoining stations of Rajpoora and Burrara stands also high.

The average number of goods train run on the down line averaged monthly during this period 108.95 against an average of 35 before the grain traffic commenced. The extra expenditure on the goods sheds, running establishments, loading and storing, averaged Rs. 1,194 per mensem.

There is no doubt that this Company lost several large consignments of grain from want of wagons. It was not that our rolling-stock was insufficient, but that it was impossible for the East Indian Railway to return an equivalent for our wagons thrown upon that line, and delay of five and six days took place before they could be returned. This told against our traffic.

The officials of the Company worked arduously and well, and it is very creditable to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Ross and his assistant Mr. A. Saunders, that so much was done with so small an increase to the staff. The Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and his assistants, Mr. Sandiford and W. Bocquet, met the demands in their Departments promptly and energetically.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

Statement showing the weight of grain booked from Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Stations to Famine Districts in Bengal, and the amount of freight received from Government and the Public from 15th November 1873 to 15th August 1874.

STATIONS.	NOV. 1873.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY 1874.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY 1874.		AUGUST.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Weight.		Mds. S.		Mds. S.	
Begunabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut City	5,853 30	...	831 0	...	46,117 30	...	21,441 30	...	5,711 20	...	2,229 10	...	29,036 20	...	35,990 20	...	19,057 20	...	13,214 10	...	...	...	...	...
Khetowile	...	...	341 10	...	1,512 10	...	7,224 20	...	331 20	...	...	...	2,132 30	...	2,279 0	...	5,159 10	...	3,172 30	...	...	...	...	...
Mozafurnugur.	1,156 0	...	9,950 10	...	11,737 20	...	10,222 30	...	6,517 30	...	822 20	...	3,301 0	...	4,054 30	...	4,791 20	...	3,189 0	...	...	...	...	...
Dabund	...	...	846 0	...	13,464 20	...	7,361 10	...	5,585 0	...	1,368 30	...	5,300 10	...	1,201 10	...	3,345 20	...	1,983 20	...	...	...	...	...
Sahafopore	...	...	840 0	...	6,179 30	...	17,915 30	...	4,337 0	...	1,420 20	...	11,705 30	...	12,106 0	...	7,794 30	...	5,263 10	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsawa	...	...	901 30	...	8,129 0	...	10,551 10	...	4,277 30	...	...	...	662 0	...	1,603 20	...	938 0	...	825 0	...	...	...	...	...
Jugadree	169 10	...	1,200 10	...	21,763 20	...	14,414 20	...	18,856 20	...	1,355 0	...	9,302 10	...	9,984 0	...	13,759 10	...	6,348 10	...	...	...	...	...
Burara	...	...	842 0	...	5,805 30	...	6,214 20	...	10,758 20	...	2,524 30	...	4,166 10	...	3,967 30	...	2,966 30	...	8,668 30	...	...	...	...	...
Amballa Cantonment	338 10	...	6,803 20	...	12,296 20	...	29,467 10	...	26,945 10	...	8,505 30	...	55,973 30	...	44,576 10	...	34,647 0	...	5,779 30	...	...	...	...	...
Amballa City	1,606 30	...	13,574 30	...	39,833 0	...	26,174 20	...	43,438 10	...	29,581 0	...	59,659 20	...	50,238 0	...	34,829 10	...	4,468 10	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpore	410 0	...	16,943 10	...	25,747 30	...	40,433 0	...	22,096 0	...	16,397 20	...	28,700 20	...	21,134 20	...	9,383 30	...	6,231 20	...	...	...	...	...
Sirhind	...	...	351 30	...	651 0	...	9,215 10	...	13,312 20	...	472 20	...	3,632 0	...	1,330 20	...	1,844 30	...	2,291 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khunah	...	...	1,131 0	...	1,374 20	...	8,703 0	...	11,961 20	...	341 30	...	5,497 0	...	2,481 10	...	5,874 10	...	2,218 10	...	...	...	...	...
Sannehall	...	...	334 30	...	17,565 30	...	8,055 10	...	10,094 30	...	1,355 20	...	5,375 30	...	20,032 0	...	10,426 10	...	3,865 10	...	...	...	...	...
Loodianah	34,432 0	...	3,510,853 30	...	2,60,539 20	...	1,79,893 10	...	2,70,977 20	...	1,70,870 0	...	2,42,976 10	...	4,06,164 20	...	2,34,545 0	...	47,601 20	...	...	...	...	...
Phallour	...	...	3,587 30	...	23,486 10	...	45,948 0	...	56,279 30	...	1,341 20	...	14,824 20	...	24,179 30	...	31,841 20	...	14,224 30	...	...	...	...	...
Phagwara	...	...	...	...	625 30	...	5,948 10	...	5,244 10	...	500 10	...	607 10	...	2,841 20	...	1,608 20	...	352 20	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullunder City	306 0	...	4,694 20	...	9,099 10	...	12,810 0	...	24,364 20	...	8,679 0	...	25,507 10	...	35,012 0	...	33,714 30	...	10,330 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khurtapore	...	...	7,695 0	...	11,089 0	...	6,813 20	...	18,513 30	...	7,898 30	...	11,839 30	...	26,365 10	...	21,718 30	...	7,785 10	...	...	...	...	...
East Bank, Beas	...	...	2,994 30	...	4,049 10	...	2,798 0	...	3,480 10	...	1,802 0	...	1,972 20	...	6,064 20	...	9,645 10	...	6,430 30	...	...	...	...	...
Beas	...	...	321 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,671 10	...	2,519 30	...	2,869 0	...	3,656 30	...	...	...	...	...
Jundealla	532 20	...	10,502 10	...	12,762 20	...	35,679 30	...	36,347 10	...	1,887 0	...	34,411 30	...	9,721 30	...	20,020 20	...	7,204 20	...	...	...	...	...
Umrutpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean Meer, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiwind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WEIGHT	44,804 20	...	4,28,445 20	...	5,40,036 30	...	5,84,283 0	...	6,45,384 20	...	2,84,553 10	...	6,05,061 10	...	7,39,319 10	...	5,31,894 10	...	1,69,340 0	...	...	...	...	...
Amount charged to Government	5,515 4	...	55,650 8	...	65,476 5	...	79,997 4	...	90,379 3	...	40,029 14	...	80,431 7	...	96,789 14	...	70,951 9	...	2,744 9	...	...	...	...	...
Amount charged to Public	6,084 8	...	61,698 1	...	72,055 3	...	87,819 13	...	99,432 9	...	43,976 4	...	88,571 14	...	1,07,196 6	...	78,688 14	...	23,494 2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL AMOUNT.	11,599 12	...	1,17,348 9	...	1,37,531 8	...	1,67,817 1	...	1,89,811 12	...	84,006 2	...	1,69,003 5	...	2,03,986 4	...	1,49,640 7	...	44,238 11	...	...	...	...	...

* On account of under-charges.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Agent, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company,—No. 512, dated 24th February 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, having brought to the notice of the Government of India the assistance afforded by the staff under your orders in the despatch of food-grain to the famine-stricken districts in Bengal, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to express to you His Excellency's acknowledgment of the service rendered, and to request that you will convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Ross, and his Assistant, Mr. A. Saunders, to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bocquet, and his Assistants, Mr. Sandiford and Mr. W. Bocquet and to the rest of the staff.

Letter from MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 1772, dated 1st August 1874.

As directed in the last paragraph of your letter No. 2210, dated 9th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the following report regarding the rice purchased in Calcutta or landed from ships for despatch to the famine districts between the 14th November 1873 and the 31st July 1874.

2. To make it more complete, I have incorporated with my own proceedings those of my predecessors, Mr. Toynbee and, Captain J. Barnard Smith, but kept each separate for easier reference.

Incorporating Mr. Toynbee's and Captain Smith's transactions with my own.

3. The quantities of Government rice purchased locally or imported into Calcutta were as follows :—

Number of cargoes brought by ships and steamers to Calcutta, exclusive of river steamers and sloops.	Received by G. Toynebe, Esq., C. s., to 25th January 1874.		Received by Captain J. B. Smith from 26th January to 25th February.		Received by Major J. Graham from 26th February to 31st July.		Total number of bags received.	Total number of maunds received.	REMARKS.	
	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.				
30-seer bags ...	...	...	...	...	2,59,640	1,94,730			This does not include seed-grain purchased by Mr. Toynebe.	
1-maund bags ...	...	...	97,211	97,211	4,63,738	4,63,738				
2 " "	...	...	651,081	1,302,162	3,977,409	7,954,818				
2½ " "	...	...	24,633	63,084	25,478	62,984				
			7,50,684	14,73,782	7,72,925	14,62,457	47,26,265	86,76,270	62,49,874	1,16,12,509
	43 cargoes delivered to G. Toynebe, Esq., C. s.	45 cargoes delivered to Captain J. B. Smith.	206 cargoes delivered to Major J. Graham.							
	Total number of cargoes, 294.									

4. The above quantities were delivered or landed by—

Steel, Mackintosh and Company	...	...	...	...	...	6,183	12,266	6,183	12,266
Macknight, Anderson and Company	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,984	6,33,968	3,61,229	7,32,458
Robert and Charriol	...	...	...	...	...	6,33,970	9,43,390	6,33,970	9,43,390
Marcus, Samuel and Company	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,187	1,59,187	4,19,472	5,29,267
Bird and Company (Landing Agents)	...	...	...	...	...	36,09,991	69,27,459	46,73,291	90,93,517
Local purchases by Mr. Toynebee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,779	3,11,611
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	47,26,265	86,76,270	62,49,874	1,16,12,509

5. They consisted of—

[illegible]

6. The quantities despatched from November 18th, 1873, to July 31st, 1874, were forwarded as follows :—

	Despatched by G. Toynbee, Esq., c.s.		Despatched by Captain J. B. Smith.		Despatched by Major J. Graham.		Total quantities des- patched.	
	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.	Bags.	Maunds.
East Indian Railway ...	5,97,372	11,77,735	6,31,488	12,76,753	31,76,410	58,45,338	44,05,270	82,99,826
Eastern Bengal Railway	1,38,971	2,67,365	1,27,412	1,57,654	7,40,568	13,06,237	10,06,951	17,31,256
River steamers and flats	14,341	28,682	14,025	28,050	53,942	1,02,318	82,308	1,59,050
TOTAL ...	7,50,684	14,73,782	7,72,925	14,62,457	39,70,920	72,53,893	54,94,529	1,01,90,132

7. The average daily and total monthly deliveries made by Messrs. Bird and Company, the Government Landing Contractors, during the whole of their contracts, were—

MONTHS.	Average daily deliveries.	Monthly deli- veries.
	Tons.	Tons.
November ...	111	1,444
December ...	316	8,859
January ...	1,136	35,200
February ...	1,654	46,309
March ...	2,540	78,820
April ...	2,800	84,012
May ...	2,007	62,205
June ...	1,028	25,709
July ...	1,674	2,570

Messrs. Bird and Company alone had at one time employed in this work 450 cargo boats, carrying about 25 tons each, 5,000 coolies, and 920 carts.

The largest landing made by them was on April 6th, consisting of—

Bags.	Tons.	Maunds.
55,544	4,114	1,11,078

8. The average daily and total monthly despatches made by the East Indian Railway Company from 18th November 1873 to 31st July 1874 were—

MONTHS.	Daily average number of wagons despatched.	Daily average number of bags despatched.	Monthly number of wagons despatched.	Monthly number of bags despatched.
November ...	19	1,917	212	21,083
December ...	39	3,860	966	96,491
January ...	116	11,663	3,499	3,49,898
February ...	224	22,400	6,291	6,28,885
March ...	266	26,657	8,264	8,26,366
April ...	361	36,117	10,832	10,83,535
May ...	271	27,111	8,404	8,40,439
June ...	62	6,494	1,812	1,88,334
July ...	63	8,447	1,977	2,61,856

The largest despatch was made on—

	Bags.	Maunds.	Tons.
April 16th	46,556	88,478	3,160

9. The largest balance in store was on the 26th June—

Bags.	Tons.
9,96,338	66,325

10. In addition to the sloops and river steamers bringing rice from Orissa, 101 vessels were employed in conveying cargoes from beyond sea. With such a fleet, amongst which were country sailing ships and some of the fastest of the Suez Canal steamers, and owing to their cargoes being laden at so many different ports and by so many different agents, it was of course impossible to arrange for their arrivals at any regular intervals; consequently at one time we had only a few vessels in port, and at another more than we could possibly deal with. As my particular attention was directed to keeping up a never-failing supply for the railways, the work was one of great anxiety. If we had too few vessels, there was the danger of a short supply; if too many, of the ships coming on demurrage. It was easy to get the cargoes unladen; but owing to the limited frontage the railways possess, part of which was always taken up with private traffic, there was frequently the greatest trouble in getting our landings effected; and I have often seen the banks lined with boats two and three deep with others moored outside in the stream.

11. To lighten the pressure as much as possible, it was arranged to land the grain for the East Indian Railway at five different places.

1st.—At the Howrah loading platforms. Here, when wagons were available, they were run down to the shore and filled direct from the boats; when they were not, the Railway Company placed at our disposal three and a half of their loading platforms, capable of containing about 40,000 bags. But in addition to these we have often had the beach covered with stacks of rice.

2nd.—At the old engine-sheds. These buildings were our great loading reserve godowns; they were capable of containing 20,000 tons of rice as Bengal rice is usually stored, but as they are unfortunately situated above 500 yards from the landing place, there was great difficulty in getting the rice into them. For a long time it was carried by coolies, but when the very hot weather set in, they could not carry such a load (2 maunds, say 165 lbs.) such a distance; they broke down and commenced to desert. Fortunately I was then able to arrange to have the work done with railway trucks, though it caused much inconvenience, as there was no direct line of rails to the sheds, and the wagons on this work interfered with the ordinary traffic. We had previously tried carts, but they could not work over so many lines of rails.

3rd.—At the portico of the Howrah passengers' platform. The railway allowed us to use this also, and here the greater part of the Saigon rice was loaded and despatched. The distance from the landing place was about 150 yards, a long lead, but not so oppressive as to the engine-sheds.

4th.—At the North Ghât at Sulkea. This place we reserved for Orissa rice only, and we had so much testing, examining, and exchanging of the Orissa supplies that it was fully occupied.

5th.—At the South Ghât at Sulkea. Here two temporary loading platforms were erected before my arrival, which I found simply invaluable. Millions of maunds passed over them. Again and again they broke down and were repaired, but the work never ceased, and for both Europeans and Natives it was most severe, for the corrugated iron roofs reflected the heat, and the boards were so hot that even watering them did not keep the coolies' feet from being blistered, and I had to cover them with old gunny bags.

12. For the Eastern Bengal Railway we landed rice at their river-side station of Chitpore, loading the wagons direct from the boats when they were available; and when they were not, we either stacked the rice on the bank or in the railway godowns, which they allowed us the use of on paying rent for the same. Besides Chitpore, we also used the Sealdah station for despatching all the Saigon consignments of Messrs. Samuel and Company, which, after being rebagged at the jetties, were conveyed to Sealdah on carts.

13. I may here remark that the East Indian Railway Company has, without rent or charge, placed at our disposal every building they had available, and large quantities of material for storing. They entirely floored for us with old sleepers the engine-sheds at Howrah, lent 2,768 more for the Opium Godowns, and 17,455 new and 3,367 old for the Salt Golahs, and the sheds on their own and the Docking Company's premises at Sulkeah. (You are aware that the Opium Godown is on this side of the river, and the Salt Golahs and Docking Company's sheds entirely separate from the Railway Company's grounds.) In fact, they have in every way and in the most liberal manner endeavoured to facilitate the operations of Government.

14. The river steamers were all loaded direct from ships so long as we had any vessels discharging cargoes.

15. Our chief drawbacks in unloading and landing the cargoes were—

1st.—The way in which vessels were occasionally chartered. Some we were bound to discharge at the rate of 600 tons (say 10,000 bags) a day; and if we had, as was generally the case, ten or twelve other steamers in port when these arrived, it was not a little disheartening to find a vessel come on our hand from which the cargo must be discharged at this rate, or a penalty of (often) Rs. 1,000 a day entailed on Government. From others we were bound to take "as much as they liked to discharge on Sundays or week days, by night or by day."

2nd.—Cargoes of 2½-maund bags, which the coolies would not—indeed could not—lift. The East Indian Railway landed these for me at their jetties by the steam cranes.

3rd.—Our greatest infliction was the state of the bags from Madras. My establishments were taken up day after day repairing and rebagging these. Our platforms, our landing-places, our godowns, were all covered with them in a burst and torn state, and the annoyance caused by them when we had such heavy work on hand was inexpressible.

16. Long before our despatches ceased, the pressure upon us from the great number of ships arriving forced us to commence storing, and at various times we had the following quantities in the following places:—

<i>Calcutta Side.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1. Opium Godowns	...	5,333	These were landed at different ghâts, and conveyed thence by carts.
2. Bonded Warehouse	...	6,285	
3. Pittooria Ghât	...	4,493	
4. No. 6, Clive Row	...	2,083	Landed at the jetties, rebagged there, and conveyed thence by carts.
5. Sealdah station	...	8,237	Landed at Chitpore and conveyed thence by rail.
6. Ditto old shed	...	2,000	
7. Chitpore railway godowns	...	2,775	Landed at Chitpore and carried by carts.
8. Chitpore new sheds	...	8,828	Filled from the Sealdah terminus, the Chitpore godowns, and the Sealdah old shed, when they had to be vacated.
<i>Howrah side.</i>			
9. Engine-sheds	...	9,291	Landed at Howrah and carried by coolies and trucks.
10. Portico, Howrah station	...	988	By boats and carts from Messrs. Robert and Charriol's godowns at Sulkeah.

<i>Howrah Side—contd.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>	
11.	Salt Golahs	...	...	1,324	By carts from Sulkeah.
12.	Calcutta Docking Company's old shed	...	...	1,625	Ditto.
13.	Ditto ditto new sheds	...	...	8,175	Ditto.
14.	Sulkeah railway sheds	...	...	14,904	Ditto, with the exception of the few sheds on the river bank, which were filled by the coolies only.
15.	Ditto temporary loading platforms	...	...
16.	No. 141, Sulkea Road ...	...	...	2,045	Filled from Messrs. Robert and Charriol's godowns by carts.
17.	Moody Cotton Press	...	...	2,068	
TOTAL				80,454	

17. Of the despatches I have already said so much in my remarks about landings that I need only here add that for weeks together we were loading and sending off from 50 to 60,000 bags daily. The East Indian Railway Company kept up for this work an extra staff of above 100 clerks.

18. During all this period I am happy to say that our only casualties were one coolie, who had a sunstroke and died in a few minutes at Chitpore, and another who got his leg broken by a bag of rice falling on him in the engine-sheds.

19. I cannot close this report without briefly bringing to the notice of Government how admirably the work of landing was carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, and of despatching by Mr Broughton, the District Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway.

The former had an unlimited supply of boats. Their working partner, Mr. S. Bird, superintending their enormous landings, never failed by his presence and arrangements to overcome every difficulty.

Of Mr. Broughton I will only say, that on all occasions and at all times he gave me the most ready and willing assistance, often at great inconvenience to himself. As to the work they effected, the details above given speak for themselves.

Had it not been for the manner in which they worked most cordially with Mr. Toynbee, the despatching officer, and myself, the work would have been much more difficult; and it was no little gain to have had such able and willing hands to assist in the arrangements for landing above 11½ millions and despatching above 10 millions of maunds.

P. S.—I had hoped to have been able to furnish with this report a memorandum showing the very small loss which Government has incurred from having rice damaged either on board-ships or when in my charge here. I am preparing it in communication with the Assistant Comptroller General, and will furnish it hereafter.

Letter from A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty,—No. 2505, dated 11th September 1874.

I am desired to acknowledge your letter No. 1772, dated 1st ultimo, reporting on the arrangements connected with the receipt and despatch up-country of the rice purchased in Calcutta or ordered from beyond sea for the supply of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal.

2. It appears from your report that between the 14th November and the 31st July last 294 cargoes of Government rice were brought by ships and steamers to Calcutta, exclusive of sloops and river steamers, the whole aggregating 62,49,874 bags, or 1,16,12,509 maunds of about 82 lbs. each. This amount was of course exclusive of the Government purchases in Calcutta, which, however, were comparatively inconsiderable. The despatches during the same period from Calcutta were 1,01,90,132 maunds, of which 82,99,826 maunds were carried away by the East Indian Railway—the largest despatch in one day being 88,178 maunds—on the 16th April. The bulk of the whole quantity was

taken from on board-ship and delivered over to the railway authorities by the Government contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, who were entrusted with the entire contract in view to avoid, as far as possible, competition in the labor market and disturbance of the ordinary rates of coolies and boats. Their total deliveries amounted to 93,87,481 maunds, their largest monthly delivery being 22,85,126 maunds, or 84,012 tons, giving a daily average during the month of 76,160 maunds, or 2,800 tons. There were of course many difficulties in arranging at the same time for such large receipts from so many different quarters and for despatches from only two railway stations, and these difficulties were aggravated, on the one hand, by the rate of discharge required by some of the charter parties and by the state in which some of the cargoes were received, and, on the other, by the limited river frontage and accommodation afforded by the railways and by the requirements of private trade with which special instructions had been issued not to interfere. These difficulties, however, appear to have been overcome by multiplying the points of receipt, reserve, and despatch, by your constant personal supervision, by the efficiency of the Government contractors, and by the cordial co-operation of the Railway Companies.

3. The whole arrangements have been exceedingly well managed throughout, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the successful conduct, without hindrance or delay, of such a large operation at a very important stage when there were many elements of failure, and failure would have been serious, is highly creditable to you, and you have well earned the thanks of Government. You bring to notice the services of the Government contractors, Messrs. Bird and Company, and of Mr. Broughton, the District Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, as well as the liberal arrangements made by the Company for the accommodation of the rice previous to its despatch by their line. When the operations have been brought to a close a suitable opportunity will be taken of acknowledging these services.

Letter from MAJOR J. GRAHAM, on special duty, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—No. 2070, dated 4th February 1875.

I have now the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the last rice godowns have been emptied.

2. I beg to annex a statement showing in detail the disposal of all the rice (86,96,548, eight millions six hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight maunds, about 319,465 tons) which was received by me.

From the statement it will be seen that—

238,884 tons were despatched by the East Indian Railway,

49,464 by the Eastern Bengal Railway,

9,632 by river steamers, &c.,

73 made over to the civil authorities in Calcutta,

84 lost by the landing contractors, of which the price has been recovered from them, and

6 lost by damage in godown. The remainder (21,320 tons) was sold.

3. In my letter No. 1976* of the 16th November last, I reported the care

* Proceedings for December 1874, No. 16.

I had taken and was taking in recovering all sweepings from ships, boats, platforms, &c., and I beg to report that the quantity collected in this way (712½ tons) has been sold for Rs. 29,095-8.

4. The total amount realised by the sales was Rs. 8,09,283-5-6, which has been duly received and credited to Government.

5. I have been informed by different members of the mercantile community that the rice brought much higher prices than they expected. I know many European merchants came to the sales to buy, and could not give the prices given by natives. The very high rates of freight prevailing during the last three months were greatly against the sales.

These rates, which were thirty shillings a ton when the first sale took place, had, I understand, risen to sixty when the last auction was held.

6. The average price which the whole sales brought was Re. 1-6-6 per maund net, about Rs. 38-4-6 (or say £ 3-16-6) per ton.

7. The rice sold in Calcutta has been shipped to England, France, Ceylon, Singapore, the Maldives, Aden, Jedda, and to Bombay for the Persian Gulf; a considerable quantity has been retailed on the spot, and a good deal sent through the neighbouring districts by country boats.

8. Much of the rice was rebagged and weighed at the sheds before removal, and the loss was ascertained (according to the statements of the purchasers) to be about 6 per cent.

9. The rebagging was particularly necessary as regards the Madras rice, which was found in some stacks almost in bulk, the bags from their own rottenness and the attacks of birds and rats having become entirely useless.

10. The rice all through the season suffered more from birds than any kind of vermin, and it was only latterly when the most of it was removed and that the rats concentrated their forces on the small quantity remaining that the stacks suffered much. There was little or no loss however, as off the floors and from the ground under them I collected hundreds of maunds.

11. The Docking Company's premises, after having been put in order by the Department of Public Works, were made over, on the 15th ultimo, by the Executive Engineer and myself to the Superintendent of that Company, who expressed himself fully satisfied in every way. I have made over the sheds on the East Indian Railway Company's premises at Sulkea to the Department of Public Works. The last lot of rice was removed from them yesterday.

12. All the unserviceable tarpaulins, gunny bags, scales, weights, &c.,
 † Proceedings for December 1874, were sold by auction on the 25th ultimo, as sanctioned in your letter† No. 2805, dated 29th December 1874. I have not as yet received the account sales from Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Company, but the amount will be duly realised by me and credited to Government.

13. Every establishment has been discharged and every account paid. I know of nothing unsettled or unadjusted with the exception mentioned in last paragraph.

14. I have asked the Comptroller General if there is any objection to my closing this office either as regards his own accounts or my accounts with him, and he has replied that there is none.

15. I have now therefore only to solicit the permission of Government to close my office, and orders regarding the disposal of its records.

Rice sales statement showing the quantities and descriptions of rice sold, the amounts realised, and the average prices obtained per maund net.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITIES SOLD.		Amounts realised.	Price per maund net, after deduction of loss.
	Bags.	Maunds, net.		
Burma	2,46,915	4,40,074	Rs. 5,97,644	A. 9 P. 6
Madras	69,650	1,33,035	2,08,601	14 0
Saigon	1,034	2,055	2,976	14 0
Orissa	12	23	60	0 0
	3,17,611	5,75,187	8,09,283	5 6
				1 6 6

Gross quantity sold 5,99,776 maunds.

Average loss allowed at the sales 4½ per cent.

CALCUTTA,
 The 4th February 1875.

J. GRAHAM, Major,
 On special duty.

Letter from C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. GRAHAM, on Special Duty, No. 75, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2070, dated the 4th instant, reporting on the arrangements connected with the receipt and disposal of the rice, amounting to 8,696,548 maunds, with the charge of which you have been entrusted.

2. I am to repeat the thanks of the Government of India for the very satisfactory manner in which you have performed the arduous and responsible duties which have devolved upon you from the end of February 1874 to the close of the relief operations and the disposal of the rice remaining on hand.

3. I am to request that you will convey to Messrs. Bird and Company and especially to Mr. S. Bird, the thanks of the Government of India for the efficient manner in which their work was performed.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has already conveyed his thanks to Mr. Toynbee, who has managed exceedingly well the business of receiving the grain from you and despatching it by train.

4. Your office may now be closed, and the records handed over to the Office of the Comptroller General.

5. I am to add that this letter, together with your letter of the 1st August last, and the reply thereto of the 11th September 1874, No. 2505, will be published for general information.

6. A separate letter has been sent to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, thanking the Agency and Mr. Broughton for their co-operation in facilitating the transport of rice.

Statement showing the Quantity of Rice (distinguishing Table and other kinds), Paddy, Wheat, Gram, and other Food-grains exported from the Presidency of Bengal in the 12 months, from 1st October to 30th September of the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		IN THE 12 MONTHS FROM 1ST OCTOBER TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.												1873-74.			
		1872-73.						1873-74.						1873-74.			
		Rice.		Paddy.		Total of Rice and Paddy.		Other Food-grains.		Grand Total of all Food-grains.		Rice.		Paddy.		Total of Rice and Paddy.	
		Table.	Other kinds.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.	Table.	Other kinds.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To Ceylon ...	...	104	64,479	2,194	66,777	29	1,730	1,154	2,913	69,690	...	28	37,037	1,806	38,871	...	41,172
" Mauritius, Bourbon and W. I. Islands ...	...	1,728	109,146	...	110,874	2,636	6,122	5,344	14,102	124,976	...	1,643	80,551	...	82,194	4,623	98,980
" Other Foreign Countries ...	...	24,240	88,939	31	113,210	11,818	353	221	12,392	125,602	...	26,599	33,923	9	60,531	19,102	80,514
TOTAL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	...	26,072	262,564	2,225	290,861	14,483	8,205	6,719	29,407	320,268	...	28,270	151,511	1,815	181,596	28,725	220,666
To other Presidencies beyond Bengal	...	40,760	70,238	8,853	119,851	1,455	4,034	8,094	13,583	133,434	...	3,369	25,879	6,511	35,759	713	43,790
GRAND TOTAL	...	66,832	332,802	11,078	410,712	15,938	12,239	14,813	42,990	453,702	...	31,639	177,390	8,326	217,355	24,438	264,456

NOTE.—The figures for table-rice represent those for the Port of Calcutta only, as these for the minor ports cannot be distinguished; but it is believed that the exports of table-rice from the latter ports are unimportant.

E. F. HARRISON.

2nd December 1874.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 14.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

{ Register
No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered about, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications any of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen generally throughout Madras and Mysore; showers are reported from Malwa and the Godavery District of the Central Provinces. In Northern India (with exception of Bengal and Assam, reports from which provinces have not been received) none is reported. The *Rabi* harvest is nearly at an end in the Southern and Eastern Districts of the Northern Provinces and in the Central Provinces; it is progressing in the remainder of the Northern Provinces and in Oudh. Prospects are generally good. Some damage to the opium in Malwa is reported.

Agency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (April 1st)	...	No rain at Masulipatam, slight elsewhere; no change in state of crops; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Gudiwada and Vinukonda, elsewhere stationary; mild fever and small-pox continues; cattle generally unhealthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Andhra (March 31st)	0.34 in two days.	Slight showers in three taluqs, none elsewhere; harvesting of cotton commenced; second crop paddy good; markets well supplied; prices falling in Sirwell, stationary elsewhere; water and pasture sufficient; fever and small-pox prevalent in some taluqs; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Mysore (April 1st)	Nil.	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicut none; no cultivation of crops: crops generally good; not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in Tanjore and Moyeveram; pasture moderate.
Chennai (March 31st)	...	About half an inch of rain in some places, not general; no other change of importance.
Madras (April 1st)	0.75	Preparation for sowing first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects satisfactory.
Punjab (March 29th)	...	Harvest nearly finished; little sporadic cholera.
Surat (31st)	...	No change; days unseasonably warm.
Madras "	...	Harvest almost completed; crops exceptionally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—continued.		
Banda March 30th	...	No change; mohwa promises well.
Jhansi "	...	Rabi harvested.
Agra ...	...	No change; prospects good.
Meerut (March 31st)	...	Harvest begun.
Bareilly "	...	Harvest general.
Punjab—		
Delhi (March 31st)	Nil	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Hissar "	"	Ditto ditto.
Umballa "	"	Crops and health good.
Jullundur "	"	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore "	"	Crops and health good.
Mooltan "	"	Crops nearly ripe; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	"	Health and harvest good.
Rawul Pindi ...	"	Crops and health good; cattle disease nearly gone.
Peshawar ...	"	Outturn of harvest below average; health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects and public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (March 31st)	Nil	Harvesting going on; sugarcane being planted; weather clear; some cases of cholera reported in the Rai Bareilly and Fyzabad Division.
Fyzabad "	"	
Sitapur "	"	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Mar. 27)	21	Harvest over; health good; prices easy.
Sanbalpur "	...	Weather cloudy and close; harvest over; health good.
Raipur (28th)	...	Weather clear; prospects of rabi excellent; few cases of cholera on Bilaspur border; prices easy.
Bilaspur (27th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of rabi good; cholera in places but not spreading; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Chhindwara (29th)	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Balaghāt ...	...	Weather cloudy and close; rabi harvesting; health good; prices steady.
Chanda (March 30th)	...	Weather cloudy; rabi harvesting; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (31st)	...	Weather cloudy; threshing rabi continues; cattle disease disappeared; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping rabi progressing; small-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy and close; rabi good; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Weather warm; reaping rabi progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsingpur ...	...	Crops good; small-pox declining; prices falling.
Nimar ...	...	Opium collecting; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Reaping rabi continues; yield full average.
Betul ...	...
Damoh (April 1st)	...	
Mandla "	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects generally good, but cholera has appeared in Bilaspur, and small-pox prevails in a few districts.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore } (April 1st)	1.60	Sufficient at present for coffee and cardamoms; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts.
Coorg }	(in Bangalore Cantonment.)	
	49	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good; agricultural prospects good.
	(in Coorg.)	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 1st)	...	Land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Central India—		
Indore }	Nil	Cases of cholera at Rewah and Sutna, in other parts of Central India health is good; prospects good, though opium harvest has suffered severely.
Neemuch (March 31st)		
Sutna "		
Rutlam "		
Nepal— (March 24th)	Nil	Prospects good; rain required.
Assam—		
Gauhati (1st April)	87	Received too late for insertion in the General Statement.
		Weather unsettled, threatening rain with occasionally heavy showers; sowing of <i>aus</i> progressing; small-pox at Burpetta; cattle disease reported from certain mouzas.
Sylhet ...	...	Sowing early rice commenced; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; weather hot.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (March 30th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; harvest now being cut; weather seasonable, still very hot.
Marwar (20th)	...	Water in wells in neighbourhood of town has begun to fail, now obtained from distant wells; health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee (31st)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (April 1st)	...	Weather, health and prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Crops ripening favourably; health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	No change; city continues healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (March 31st)		
<i>Sindh.</i>		
Kurrachee " ...	...	No fresh cases of small-pox. Cattle disease in Tuppa Ghorabaree and Kurrachee talukas.
Shikarpur " ...	...	Weather unusually hot, nights cool with dews; fever and cough prevalent. Early rabi crops mostly reaped.
Hyderabad " ...	...	No change in state of crops. Slight shower of rain with thunder on 28th; weather hot. Small-pox in Buddeen and Goonee talukas. Fever continues in Hyderabad.
Upper Frontier " ...	...	Weather hot; maximum thermometer exposed 125, in shade 108; linseed crops being reaped, good in talukas Thul and Kusmore. Wheat and barley good in all talukas.
<i>Gujarat.</i>		
Ahmedabad " ...	·04	Rabi harvesting completed.
Surat " ...	·38	Rain at Mundir with hail-storm. Public health good.
Broach " ...	...	Rain with strong winds on 28th at Broach, Ahmode, and Unclesur; hail stones in Ahmode; tobacco slightly injured by rain; cotton picking nearly finished; health generally good.
Kaira " ...	...	State of crops, public health, and weather same as before.
<i>Khandesh and Nasik.</i>		
Khandesh " ...	...	Estimated yield of rabi crop eight annas in Dhoolia taluka; cattle disease continues; weather hot; cotton supplies nearly exhausted, about twelve annas exported; rate unchanged.
Nasik " ...	...	No change in the state of crops; out of twenty-five cases of cholera in Nasik town ten resulted in death; cholera confined to the town only; districts healthy; weather warm.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna " ...	...	Days and nights cool; public health good in Tanna; slight ague and cough in Dhanoo taluka, and slight fever in Shahpoor taluka; rabi crop middling in Dhanoo, Wada, Shahpoor and Bhewudy talukas.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona " ...	·13	Weather hot; slight cattle disease in Indapoor, Seroor and Bhimthurry; public health good.
Ahmednuggur " ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Sholapur " ...	...	Weather very warm; health good, except in Sangoli, where fever and cattle disease prevails.
Satara " ...	...	Harvesting of rabi continues; weather cloudy and sultry; ague in Patun and fever in Tasgaon.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum " ...	·86	Showers with thunder; picking of cotton commenced; cattle disease at fever in Gokak; fever in Uthnee, Sumpgaon and Parasghur, and small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar " ...	·92	No material change in the state of crops and health; cotton indigenous favourable, exotic generally unfavourable, and further injury apprehended from fall of rain; weather cloudy and hot.
Kanara " ...	...	Thunder-storm with rain at Karwar; light rain above Ghaut; ploughing operations in progress, second crop being reaped in some parts; fever small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi " ...	...	No change.
<i>Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.</i>		
Rajkot " ...	·02	Rain slightly damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy and windy; public health good.
Wudwanpore " ...	·8	Rain more or less throughout Zillawad; hail stones at Drangdra; health good.
Baroda " ...	...	Cotton picking nearly completed; rabi crops being reaped.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cloudy weather has injured the crops generally; public health good.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India

No. 15.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

{ R
D

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen throughout the week in most parts of India. In Bombay it has been accompanied by severe storms of hail; but the spring harvest having been gathered, little damage has resulted. Hail and storms are reported also from Bengal; but here, too, the cold-weather crops have been for the most part reaped. The Provinces where little or no rain has fallen are the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. In Sindh the Indus is rising. The spring harvest is over in Bombay, most parts of Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces east of Allahabad. It is progressing in the North-Western Provinces west of Allahabad, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and is beginning in the Punjab. Reports from all quarters are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Kistna (April 8th)	...	Heavy rain once at Masulipatam; unharvested crops fair; cotton crop very good; in Guntur castor suffering from grub; markets well supplied locally; prices slightly fallen in Guntur and Varukonda; elsewhere stationary; mild small-pox and fever still reported; cattle unhealthy in some places; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (7th)	12	Other particulars nearly same as last week; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (8th)	in two days. ...	Rain at Negapatam 0.2 inch; elsewhere slight and partial; rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good, not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops almost over; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in two taluqs, some loss; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly (7th)	...	Heavy showers in parts of the district; a slight fresh in the river; otherwise no change of importance except that pasture is becoming very scarce.
Malabar (8th)	1.57	Weather cloudy; sowing for first crop begun; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture withered.
General Remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
<i>Sindh.</i>		
Kurrachee (April 8th)	...	Fever continues in talukas Kurrachee, Ghorabari and Jatti; cattle disease in Kurrachee, Jatti, Kotri, Ghorabari and Sakra talukas; measles in Kurrachee, Ghorabari and Mahjinda taluka; late rabi crops in Kotri, Sehwan, Dadu, Ghorabari and Shahbundi talukas damaged by insects and hot winds; rain in Joke in Mirpur Batora taluka on 27th ultimo accompanied by strong winds and hailstones; no fresh cases of small-pox.
Shikarpur "	...	Weather little cooler; river commencing to rise; no other change.
Hyderabad "	...	Reaping of rabi crops in full progress; no fresh case of small-pox; no other change.
<i>Gujarat.</i>		
Ahmedabad (April 8th)	29	Weather warm.
Surat "	...	Weather and public health good; thunderstorm with slight rain at Bardoli.
Broach "	...	Cotton picking finished; drizzling at Ahmodi and Wagra; health generally good.
Kaira "	04	Weather hot; public health good.
Khandesh "	...	Estimated yield of rabi crops 6 annas less in Virdel taluka; cattle disease continues; cotton traffic decreasing, about 3 annas remain, Hinganghat 54, Americans 55.
Nasik "	{ 10 to 50 1.78 in Peint. }	Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; rain fell nearly in all talukas. In Peint heavy hailstorm; cholera in Nasik, where out of 37 cases 17 resulted in death.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna (April 8th)	...	Nights unusually cool; thunder with slight rain on 31st; public health good; fever in Shahpur Taluka; rabi crop middling in Bhewndy taluka.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona (April 8th)	2.23	Heavy storm on 2nd accompanied with hailstones of the size of a lemon; weather continues hot; excepting slight cattle disease and fever at Indapur; public health good.
Ahmednuggur "	41	Cattle disease in Parna taluka; health good.
Sholapur "	...	Slight rain in most talukas; ague and cattle disease in Sangola and Pandharpur.
Satara "	59	Hailstorm; crops harvested; ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in Pahtun and Khutao.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum (8th April)	36	Cotton crops in Chikodi and Uthni slightly damaged by rain; no other change.
Dharwar "	1.29	Late crops; harvest almost over; out-turn generally good; cotton slightly injured by rain; state of public health same as before.
Kanara "	...	Light rain throughout the district; second crop being harvested; outturn fair; preparations being made for monsoon crop; fever and cattle disease in Ghat Kluka; small-pox at Bhatpul.
Kaladgi "	...	Rabi all reaped, except cotton and jowari; harvest middling; public health good.
<i>Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.</i>		
Rajkot (April 8th)	...	Rabi crops good; weather continues cloudy and windy; public health good.
Wudwan "	...	Weather continues hot; no other change.
Baroda "	...	Cotton picking continues; rabi crops harvested; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest now completed; hot weather at its height and Indus beginning to rise; health good, save an outbreak of cholera at Nasik.
Bengal—		
Bardwan (April 8th)	55	Cholera still prevalent in Jehanabad, Culna and Raniganj; fever decreasing.
Beerbhoom "	0.50	Health improving.
Midnapore "	...	Cholera and small-pox, but not to a great extent.
Hooghly "	1.80	Cholera prevails in thannahs Canning, Baduria, Harowlie, Kaliganj and Assasuni—abated in Magoorah, Satkhira, Kalaroca, and in all thannahs of Diamond Harbour; fever decreasing in Barripore.
24 Pargunnahs "	0.60	Cholera subsiding in Bongong.
Nuddea "	0.90	Cholera not virulent in Berhampore and Daulatabad; a few cases of small-pox in thannahs Assampore and Bhadrihat.
Moorsheadabad "	0.67	Forty cases of cholera in a village and in the station of Dubye.
Pabna "	1.54	General health good, but a few cases of cholera reported from the tract round Bhangah.
Furzedpore "	0.66	Health fairly good, but sporadic cholera in many places; cattle disease.
Backerganj "	...	Cholera still prevalent, an outbreak about twelve miles south-west; cattle disease.
Chittagong "	05	Cholera bad.
Noakhally "	0.52	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in all parts, but nowhere in epidemic form.
Patna "	...	Health good.
Gya "	...	Cholera in Jehanabad, an out-post of Darbahang, and Mozufferpore; public health good.
Shahabad "	0.59	General health good.
Sarun "	...	General health very good, but small-pox slightly increasing.
Bhagalpur "	...	A slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapoora.
Cuttack "	...	Cholera still raging in the north.
Balasore "	...	General health fair, but a good deal of small-pox about.
Lohardugga "	...	
Jessore "	0.31	
Dinapore "	0.3	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati ...	'63	Weather uncertain, more or less overcast; heavy rain storms; sowing of aous progressing; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Field work progressing; rice market steady; weather hot with occasional showers; small-pox and cattle disease still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (April 8th)	...	Land under plough for ensuing cultivation; small-pox in some places.
Rajpootana—		
Sirohi (April 5th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health and prospects very good; harvest being gathered; weather seasonable; very hot.
Marwar (March 27th)	...	Water supply becoming less daily, distant wells resorted to; health good; prospects favourable; one or two slight storms, no rain to speak of.
Bhurlpore (April 8th)	...	Slight rain on the 5th; crops about average being harvested; health good.
Jeypore ...	...	Harvesting progressing favourably; health good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee (April 7th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Ajmere (April 8th)	...	Storms cooled air; everything satisfactory.
Central India—		
Indore (April 7th)	'04	} General health and prospects are good.
Rutlam	'02	
Neemuch "	Nil.	
Gwalior	"	
Sutna (No Return)	"	
Nepal—	Nil.	Nil.

A. O. HUMB,
Secretary to the Government of India.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 16.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

{ Register
No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 15TH APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been abundant only in Central Bengal (both northern and southern districts), Assam and Mysore. Showers are reported from Sindh, a few districts of Bombay, and the North-Western corner of the Punjab: elsewhere the returns are blank. The Rabi harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency except in Sindh, and nearly over in Bengal, where the rain has been of great benefit to the standing crops. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces it continues as last week: in the Punjab it has not yet begun, but prospects are generally good. Out-breaks of cholera are reported over a wide area in Northern, Central and Western India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Kistna (April 15th)	Nil.	Unharvested crops doing well; castors suffering from grub in some places; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild fever and small-pox continue; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (14th)	"	Second crop of paddy good; cotton harvest progressing; outturn fair; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; fever prevalent; water and pastures sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (15th)	"	Rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicut none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good; not thriving in some places for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops nearly over; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in several places; deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in three taluqs; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly April (14th) Malabar (15th)	"	No other change of importance. Sowing of first crop in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty.
General remarks.—General prospects satisfactory.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
<i>Sindh.</i>		
Kurrachee (April 14th)	...	Fever in Kurrachee, Mulleer, Meerpoor, Batora, Jerrack and Johee. Rain in Gunda Tuppa, accompanied by hailstones, on 28th ultimo. Slight rain in Dadoo taluka on 3rd instant, and severe gale which rooted up many large trees. Small-pox in Jerruck town; no fresh cases in Kurrachee. Wheat crops in Moondar Tuppa attacked by disease; insects in Mahounda and Schwan damaging grain and peas; nothing to affect revenue.
Shikarpur "	...	Rabi reaping; general grain cultivation doing well; fever decreasing; cotton sowing commenced.
Hyderabad "	...	No change in state of crops; weather cool; public health good.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Strong winds; weather cloudy and cooler; harvesting of rabi crops general; fever prevailing, but not generally.
<i>Gujarat.</i>		
Ahmedabad (April 14th)	...	Weather warm; public health good.
Surat "	...	Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed; weather and public health good.
Broach "	...	Health good; crops harvested.
Kaira "	...	Cotton picking going on; weather hot; public health good.
<i>Khandesh and Nasik.</i>		
Khandesh (April 14th)	...	Cattle disease and measles prevalent; cotton market active; rates unchanged; weather hot.
Nasik "	...	One hundred and four cases of cholera, forty resulted in death; six deaths from it also in Sirmur taluka; weather warm; other talukas healthy.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna (April 14th)	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good; fever prevailing slightly in Mahim and Shahpur talukas; guinea-worm in Wada taluka; rabi crop reaped in almost all the talukas; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka; ground being prepared for early crops; late crop harvest over; cotton picking progressing; fever and cattle disease in three talukas.
Kanara "	...	Preparations being made for monsoon crop; second crop harvested; light rain above Ghât; fever and cattle disease prevalent; small-pox at Botkal.
Kaladgi (April 11th)	...	No change.
<i>Kathiawar and Gachwar's Territory.</i>		
Rajkot (April 11th)	*2	Rabi crops good; health good; weather hot; rain at Songhar.*
Wudwan "	...	Public health good; no other change.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona (April 11th)	...	Weather continues hot; slight cattle disease still exists in Siroor, Indapoor, and Bhimthadi; except fever in Indapoor, public health good.
Ahmednuggur "	...	Cattle disease in Parna taluka continues; health good.
Sholapur (April 14th)	...	No change.
Satara "	...	Crops harvested; slight ague in Pahtun; cattle disease in Walwa and Pahtun; heat intense.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum (April 14th)	...	Picking of cotton in progress; fever in Uthin, Gokak, Sumpgaon and Purnaghar; weather very hot.
Dharwar "	...	Slight rainfall in Hangue and Kode.
Baroda "	...	Harvesting of all crops, except castor-oil seed, completed; cotton picking nearly finished; public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rabi harvest completed except in Sind; serious outbreak of cholera at Nasik.		
Bengal—		
Burdwan (April 15th)	...	Cholera and small-pox in Sadr Jehanabad and Culna Sub-divisions.
Hooghly "	...	Cholera little less; small-pox as before.
24-Pergunnahs "	...	Cholera decreasing in Thannahs Joynagore, Protapnagore, Canning, Bankipore, and Mothoorapore, but unabated in Baduria and Hurwah; fever declining in Barrackpore.
Moorshedabad "	1·07	Cholera in Protapnagore and Head-quarters Division; small-pox in Soojagunge.
Rajshahye "	·35	Cholera considerably on the increase in Singrah.
Pubna "	·94	Cholera still in part of Avolye and Mothoora.
Furreedpore "	·52	General health good.
Backerganj "	...	Detached cases of cholera still reported.
Chittagong "	...	Cholera in the north; deaths not so numerous as in the preceding week.
Noakhally "	...	Cholera still bad.
Patna "	...	Cholera on the increase, but not in epidemic form.
Gya "	...	} Health good.
Sarun "	...	
Bhagalpur "	...	General health good; small-pox in Mudhpore sub-division.
Cuttack "	...	Health good, but slight outbreak of cholera near Kendrapara.
Balasore "	...	Excessive mortality from cholera in the north shows no diminution.
Lohardugga "	...	Small-pox prevalent, but general health good.
Baneoorah "	·24	
Nuddea "	·79	
Maldah "	·01	
Jessore "	2·0	
Dogra "	·39	
Jalpaiguri "	·56	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar	2.86	<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather is becoming generally hotter, though in some districts not unseasonably so, and in a few cool for the time of year; more or less rain has again fallen in two-thirds of the districts, hail in two only doing very little injury. The rain has benefited indigo, millets, rice, &c., and enabled ploughing operations to proceed vigorously, but more is still much wanted. Harvesting of the rabi is nearly completed, and the prospects of few crops still standing are favourable. Spring rice is being reaped in places, and early and late rice sowings have commenced.
Mymensing .....	.39	
Hill Tipperah .....	.25	
South Pergunnahs .....	.15	
Singbhoom .....	.02	
Darjeeling .....	.71	
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 12th) .....	...	Harvest over; a good deal of cholera among pilgrims in city.
Mirzapur (14th) .....	...	Harvest nearly over; cereals above average; cane planting going on well; mowha good; mangoes poor; a good deal of fatal sporadic cholera.
Allahabad .....	...	No change.
Banda (12th) .....	...	No change.
Hamirpur (15th) .....	...	No change.
Jhansi (12th) .....	...	No change.
Agra (14th) .....	...	Harvest far advanced; prospects excellent.
Meerut .....	...	Harvest good.
Bareilly .....	...	Harvest going on.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 14th) .....	...	Crops under sickle; health good.
Hissar .....	...	Ditto ditto.
Umballa .....	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur .....	...	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore .....	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan .....	...	Crops nearly ready for reaping; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan .....	...	Health and harvest good.
Rawul Pindi .....	...	Small showers of rain; harvest and health good; cattle disease lingering.
Peshawar .....	.2	Harvest outturn will be below average; fever prevalent; more rain wanted.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 14th)	Nil	} Rabi prospects favourable; weather clear; 473 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 99 occurred in Sultanpur, 76 in Gonda, 73 in Partabghar, and 62 in Unao.
Fyzabad	"	
Sitapur	"	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Apl. 10) .....	.03	Health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur .....	...	Weather clear; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur .....	...	Weather clear; rabi good; sugar-cane thriving; cholera and small-pox in places; prices steady.
Raipur .....	...	Weather clear; rabi excellent; cholera disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Chanda (11th) .....	...	Weather clear, but hot; rabi thriving; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
Balaghât (12th) .....	...	Weather clear; rabi threshing; small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara .....	...	Weather sultry; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (13th) .....	...	Weather clear, but close; rabi harvest favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (14th) .....	...	Rabi harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha .....	...	Cow-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar .....	...	Nineteen cases of cholera, eight fatal; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad .....	...	} Weather hot; harvest completed.
Betul .....	...
Narsingpur .....	...	Crops good; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore .....	...	Weather clear; rabi harvesting; small-pox prevails.
Seoni .....	...	Rabi harvesting; fever and small-pox prevailing.
Saugor .....	...	Weather clear but warm; rabi threshing; small-pox continues; prices unchanged.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore .....	.45	} Crops thriving; public health generally good.
Coorg	in Kolar. 1.25	
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 15th) .....	.59	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects fair.
Sylhet .....	...	Cool north-east wind with occasional rain; stormy weather; favourable and crop, growing well; cattle disease reported from two mauzas, Barigage and Patidarang; small-pox on the decrease at Burpetta; public health generally good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Uraoti (April 15th) .....	...	Reaping of Boora paddy commenced; cattle disease and small-pox still prevalent; rain every day last week.
	...	Small-pox in Elichpore District; other parts of province healthy; cattle suffering from hoof disease in Bassim District.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajpootana—		
Marwar (April 9th)	...	Water-supply, health and prospects good; strong wind, occasionally thunder.
Harowtee (April 10th)	...	Prospects and health unchanged.
Bhurtpore (April 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Jeypore	...	Harvesting progressing favourably, mostly secured; health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere	...	Crops reaped; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—		
Rutlam		
Neemuch (April 14th)	...	No rain.
Sutna		
Gwalior	...	No report.
Malwa	...	Health generally good.
Rewah	...	Cholera prevalent between the Narbu at the Holkar
		Railway works.
Indore	...	A few cases of cholera; agricultural p
Nepal— (April 7th)	1·7	

Secretary of India.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 17.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

{ Register
No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 22ND APRIL 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in the southern districts of Madras, in Assam, in Cuttack and Cooch Behar in the Lower Provinces, and slightly in the Southern Mahratta Country, Satara, and Mysore. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The river continues to rise in Sindh. The *Rabi* crops have been generally reaped, with a fair outturn. The Punjab is the only province where the harvest is beginning. Rain is wanted in Bengal for the early rice sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Kistna (April 22nd)	Nil.	Standing crops fair; castor suffering from grub in Repolli; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever reported; guinea-worm in Paluad and Vinukonda; cattle generally healthy; dry fodder sufficient.
Kurnool (21st)	Nil.	Cotton harvest in progress; second crop of paddy reaping commenced; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle generally healthy; water and pasture procurable; no water over Sankesala anicut.
Tanjore (22nd)	...	Rain at Negapatam 13 inches; slight in Putticottai, and drizzling in Tanjore; rivers dry; water in tanks very little; water over anicuts none; no cultivation; standing crops generally good, not thriving in some parts for want of rain; harvest of wet and dry crops nearly over; makets well supplied; prices steady; public health generally good; small-pox in five taluqs; three deaths by cholera in Negapatam; cattle disease in three taluqs; pasture moderate.
Trichinopoly (21st)	...	Slight showers in two taluqs; water supply failing in dry taluqs; otherwise no change.
Malabar (22nd)	1.0	Sowing of first crops in progress; makets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox still prevalent throughout; fever slight; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects satisfactory.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
<i>Sindh.</i>		
Kurrachee (April 22nd)	...	River rising, measles in Jerrack and Tuppas Ghorabari, Kuttha and Shawe; two cases of small-pox in the village of Jinad, Zangajo in taluka Shahbandar; patients previously vaccinated; cattle disease in Gh. rabari Tuppa; fever in Jobi and Meerpur, Batora Tuppas.
Shikarpur "	...	Days warm; nights cool; public health improving; harvesting going on; wheat slightly injured in places by blight.
Hyderabad "	...	Damage to standing rabi crops by blight in Halla and Hyderabad talukas; no other change in state of crops; river rising steadily; small-pox in taluka Allyar Tanda on road from Umarkote; sickness owing to north winds.
Upper Sind Frontier "	...	Weather hot; maximum temperature 139 degrees; rabi crops being reaped; outturn estimated at 14 annas.
<i>Gujarat.</i>		
Ahmedabad (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Surat "	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach "	...	Health good; mornings and evenings cool.
Kaira "	...	Three deaths from cholera in Neriad; slight sickness in Anand; other talukas free from disease; weather hot.
<i>Khandesh and Nasik.</i>		
Khandesh (April 22nd)	...	Scarcity of water in Bhesawal taluka; weather hot; reaping of rabi crops completed; exports from December to March equivalent to 88,600 bales; rates unchanged.
Nasik "	...	Of 133 cases of cholera in Nasik, 67 resulted in death; cholera has also broken out in talukas Sinnar, Din Dori, Niphar and Igatpura, where, out of 15 cases, 6 resulted in death; weather warm; cholera abating in Nasik.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna (April 22nd)	...	Weather hot and sultry; public health good, save one death from cholera; fever in Shahpur taluka, and guinea-worm and small-pox in some villages of Wada taluka; scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona (April 22nd)	...	No change.
Ahmednuggur (Apr. 22nd)	...	Slight cattle disease in Aukola and Parna talukas; health good.
Sholapur "	...	Cattle disease in Sholapur taluka; weather very warm.
Satara "	04	Slight ague continues in Pahtun; cattle disease in Walwa and Pahtun; heat intense.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum (April 22nd)	21	Crops harvesting; fever prevalent throughout the Collectorate; weather very hot; small-pox and measles in Belgaum.
Dharwar "	...	Slight rainfall in Petta Nargund; ground being prepared for early crops in Hangue and Kalghatgi; fever increasing in Navalgund and Gudak; cattle disease has appeared in Gudak and is causing mortality in Bankapur.
Kanara "	...	Preparations for monsoon crops continue; weather hot; slight rain above Ghats; outturn of second crop fair; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kaladgi "	...	Cotton picking progressing; yield fair except in Indi, Bhagalkot and Mudebehal, where it is indifferent; health good.
<i>Kathiawar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rajkot (April 22nd)	...	Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; outturn good; weather hot; health good.
Wudwan "	...	Cholera appeared in some parts of Wudwan District; no other change.
Baroda "	...	Cotton being pressed and sold; rabi crops stored; some cases of cholera in the city.
		No remarks.—Cholera is making its appearance in various quarters.
Bengal—		
Cooch Behar (April 22nd)	38	Cases of cholera still reported; fever lessening.
Burdwan "	...	Cholera abating everywhere, with the exception of Basirhat and Baduria; fever decreasing at Barripore.
24-Pergunnahs "	...	Cholera and small-pox still somewhat prevalent.
Moorshedabad "	...	Cholera still prevails; two cases of small-pox reported at the Pubna Station.
Pubna "	...	General health of the district continues good.
Furreedpore "	...	Cholera still hanging about the northern thannahs.
Chittagong "	...	There has been a great deal of sickness in the north of the district.
Tipperah "	...	Cholera on the increase, though nowhere in an epidemic form.
Patna "	...	Public health good.
Mozufferpore "	...	General health good.
Sarun "	...	General health good; small-pox reported in the town.
Bhagalpur "	...	Outbreak of cholera almost entirely subsided.
Cuttack "	47	In the north the cholera epidemic has declined, but a good deal of sporadic cholera exists throughout the district.
Balasore "	...	Small-pox prevalent in parts, but public health fair.
Lohardugga "	...	District healthy.
Singbhoom "	...	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Backerganj (April 22nd)	...	A little cattle disease. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, except in Cuttack and Cooch Behar. The weather is becoming very hot, but seasonably so in some of the districts, while cool for the time of the year in a very few. Rain is much wanted in almost all for the rice sowings. The standing crops of cotton, indigo, millet, sugarcane, til, oilseed, &c., are nevertheless doing well, but would be better for rain; the early and late rice where already in the ground are doing well, boro or spring rice is progressing favourably and is even being reaped in a few places. The harvest of the rabi is all but completed, and the outturn is on the whole good.
N. W. P.—		
Benares (April 21st)	...	Harvest more than half gathered in; cholera abating.
Mirzapur "	...	No change.
Allahabad "	...	No change.
Banda "	...	No change.
Jhansi "	...	No change.
Agra "	...	Crops cut.
Meerut "	...	Crops nearly all cut.
Bareilly "	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 21st)	...	Reaping in progress; health good.
Hissar "	...	Ditto; ditto.
Umballa "	...	Ditto; ditto.
Jullundur "	...	Ditto; ditto.
Lahore "	...	Health and crops good.
Mooltan "	...	Reaping commenced; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	...	Health and crops good.
Rawul Pindi "	...	Ditto; cattle disease still slightly prevalent.
Peshawar "	...	Harvest outturn probably below average; fever abating.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during week; harvest prospects and public health generally good.		
Oudh—		
Lucknow (April 21st)	Nil	{ Rabi crops harvested; weather clear; 1,371 deaths from cholera reported during the past week, of which 63 occurred in the Lucknow District, 174 in Unao, 79 in Sitapur, 380 in Gonda, 129 in Bahraich, 400 in Sultanpur and 86 in Partabgarh.
Fyzabad "	...	
Sitapur "	...	
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (April 17th)	...	Weather clear; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur "	...	Weather clear, but hot; sugarcane thriving; cholera and small-pox in few villages; prices falling.
Chanda (18th)	...	Rabi crops gathered; threshing commenced; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Raipur "	...	Weather clear; rabi gathered; outturn excellent; cholera disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Chhindwara (19th)	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; slight rain; health good; prices stationary.
Balaghât "	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; slight rain; rabi crops threshing; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices risen.
Bhandara (20th)	...	Weather cloudy but close; threshing rabi completed; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nagpur (21st)	...	Weather cloudy, but stormy; harvest completed; prices stationary.
Wardha "	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar "	...	25 cases of cholera, 10 fatal; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hoshangabad "	...	{ Weather hot; kharif ploughing commenced; health good.
Betul "	...	Crops good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Narsingpur "	...	
Jubbulpore "	...	
Saugor "	...	Weather clear; threshing rabi completed; cholera disappeared.
Seoni "	...	Weather clear but warm; threshing rabi continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Reaping of rabi completed; threshing commenced; outturn good; fever prevalent.		
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prices generally have remained stationary; no more cases of cholera have occurred in Jubbulpore, and the cases in Bilaspur seem more or less isolated; in Nimar the outbreak seems up to the present time local.		
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore	...	Very slight rain.
Coorg	...	Prospects of coffee and cardomoms are good generally; crops are thriving, and public health is good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects fair.		
Assam—		
Gauhati	...	12 Weather hot; sky irregularly overcast, threatening rain; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; cattle disease reported from Mauza Fatidur-rung.
Sylhet	...	1.5 Sowing progresses; boora paddy being cut; rice market steady; small-pox and murrain continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti	Small-pox still prevalent in Ellichpore taluk; other parts of province healthy; land being prepared for ensuing cultivation.
Rajpootana—		
Marwar (April 10th)	...	Tanks and wells as before; health good; no crops.
Meywar (16th)	...	Water-supply, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee (21st)	...	Prospects and health good.
Ajmere (22nd)	...	Weather seasonable; water becoming scanty; health good.
Bhurtore "	...	Harvest proceeding; crops good; days very warm, nights sickness.
Jeypore "	...	Harvest nearly all secured—above average; health good; "
Sirohi (19th)	...	Tanks dry; wells good; health very good.
Central India—		
Indore	} Health and prospects generally good in Central India; cholera still hangs about Rewah and the Indore and Burwai road.
Rutlam	
Neemuch	
Sutna	
Gwalior	
Nepal— (April 14th)	Nil.	Nil.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 18. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875. { Register
No. 75.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

PAPERS REGARDING THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR READ IN RESOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 1106 P. DATED SIMLA, 21st APRIL 1875, THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF WHICH WAS PROMISED.

No. 3.—Official Note of Evidence and Exhibits in the case (the Vernacular documents being translated.)

No. I.—AMINA STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY.—My name is Amina. I remember when the Baroda Commission sat. At that time I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre as ayah. I remained in Mrs. Phayre's service until she went to England. After that I entered the service of Mrs. Boevey as ayah. Mrs. Boevey was daughter of Mrs. Phayre, and lived at the Residency. I continued in Mrs. Boevey's service until Colonel Phayre went to Bombay. I know Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. He used to come twice a week to the Residency. Once while I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre I went to the Haveli (Palace) of the Maharaja. I also went to that place when in the service of Mrs. Boevey. I went to the Haveli on two occasions during the time I was in Mrs. Boevey's service. I believe, as I have not been long in Baroda, that I went to the old Haveli. I believe that it is the old Haveli. I went to the old Haveli on all three occasions. On the first occasion I was in Mrs. Phayre's service. I don't remember exactly when, but I think it was half-past nine or ten o'clock at night. This was about the close of the Baroda Commission. At that time I was living at the (Kothi) Residency. Faizu Chobdar accompanied me. We went on foot as far as the well. The well is at some distance from the Residency, close to the school, on the way to the city. There was a wheeled vehicle at the well. I and Faizu both went in that

carriage to the Haveli. Faizu was a fellow-servant at the Residency, but he was employed there before me. I was newly employed. The man pointed out to me is the Faizu to whom I allude. I had not seen at that time anything at Baroda, but the (*gariwala*) driver got up to a gate and stopped there. After the carriage stopped Salam came. Salam, I, and Faizu then went to the Haveli. I don't remember just now, but I believe the distance between the carriage and the Haveli was 100 or 150 paces. Salam used to come with the Maharaja twice a week to the Residency. I, Salam, and Faizu walked from where the carriage stopped to the Haveli; and we entered the Haveli. We went upstairs. I and Salam went upstairs. Salam desired me to stay a little while, and Salam went away saying he would inform the Maharaja of my arrival. Salam returned along with the Maharaja. There is a small place where one can sit, something like a room, on the top of the stairs. Just above the stairs is a small place—like a room; it was there I sat. I did not observe whether there was a door in it. I and Faizu were told to stand in that small place while Salam went to inform the Maharaja. Salam returned with the Maharaja. The Maharaja sat on a bench. I and Faizu sat down on the floor, Salam remained standing. The Maharaja then asked me whether I had heard the Madam Saheb saying anything about the Commission. I said "I know nothing and I have heard nothing." Then the Maharaja said "Do you say something to the Madam Saheb on my behalf." I said "I cannot say anything or explain anything." The Maharaja then said "Should the Madam Saheb say anything at any time, inform me through Salam or through Eshwant Rao." That is all that took place as regards me on that occasion. Then something occurred as regards Faizu. Faizu said something about his son who was then in the service of the Maharaja. I did not take particular notice of what Faizu said. I do not know exactly how long Faizu and I remained in the small room, but I believe it was about half an hour. Eshwant Rao is a (*jasus*) personal messenger in the service of the Maharaja, and used to accompany him twice a week to the Residency. After leaving the Haveli, Faizu, Salam, and I returned to where the gari was standing. Faizu and I got into the gari and went home. The gari stopped at the place where we first got into it. I alighted and went to the Residency. On the second occasion when I went to the Haveli it was after the Maharaja returned from Nowsari*. It was in the month of June after the Maharaja had returned from Nowsari that I went to the Haveli. Salam asked me and Karim Naik to come. Karim Naik was a peon serving under Mr. Boevey. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Boevey were residing at the Residency. Mr. Boevey was then an Assistant to Colonel Phayre. On that occasion Karim Naik accompanied me to the Haveli. This was in consequence of Salam's invitation. We went on foot as far as a spot near the school, and then we got into a gari. It was not by day but by night. I believe it was about eight, or a quarter-past, or half-past eight. It is too long ago for me to remember clearly. The driver of the carriage called for Salam. Salam came. Then Salam, I, and Karim Naik got into the gari. We went close to the Haveli, near the staircase. It was raining a little at the time. It was somewhere near Salam's house that Salam joined us. The house is in the town. We all three alighted from the carriage and went upstairs. We went up one flight of stairs, and having got to the top of that flight, Salam desired me and Karim Naik to remain there. We went up two flights. It was there we were told to stand. Salam said he would go to inform the Maharaja of our arrival. The Maharaja came and sat on the same bench whereon he sat on the previous occasion. We were asked to come up a few steps to where the Maharaja was sitting. I and Karim went and sat there, opposite to where the Maharaja was seated on the bench. Salam stood. The Maharaja asked me whether the Madam Saheb had said anything about the marriage at Nowsari. I mean Mrs. Boevey. I said to the Maharaja that I had heard nothing about it. I further said "Mrs. Phayre has left for England." I said "When she returns from England something good will happen to you. She is favourably disposed towards you, and so is Colonel Phayre." Then the Maharaja said to Karim Naik, "Do you say something in

* Mr. Scoble states that Counsel agree that His Highness the Gaekwar was at Nowsari from the 2nd April till the 16th May 1874.—J. J., 23-2-75.

my favour to Mr. Boevey." I then said that Mr. Boevey did not attend to anything that any one might say; and Karim Naik said that he (Karim Naik) could do nothing. I then made salaam to the Maharaja and was about to go downstairs. Then I heard the Maharaja say to Salam, "Do you give them a sum." I understood that to refer to the marriage of the Maharaja. Then after that Salam, I, and Karim Naik went downstairs to where the gari was standing. I heard Salam then say to Karim, "Do you go to-morrow evening to Eshwant Rao's house?" After that we got into the gari and went home. On the evening of the following day Karim Naik told me that he had brought 200 rupees from Eshwantrao's house, where the money had been given him by Salam.

On the morning of the following day Karim paid me 100 rupees and kept 100 rupees for himself. The time of my third visit to the Maharaja was about eight or half-past eight of the evening. It was then I left the Residency. It was in the Ramzan* month. Salam came and told me that the Maharaja urgently required me to come to him.

* The Ramzan lasts from the 12th October till the 10th November.

Nobody went with me except a boy named Chotu. I and my husband and Chotu went on foot. My husband went by the road leading to the bazaar to get a gari. He got one, and I and Chotu got into it near a banyan tree. My husband's name is Sheik Abdulla. We went to the Arabkhana (Arab's house) near the Haveli, which place Salam had appointed for us to go to. When we got to the Arabkhana the driver of the gari called out to Salam. He came. I and Salam entered the Haveli. We went upstairs; Chotu remained in the gari. He did not come with us. I and Salam went to the same place where we sat on previous occasions. Salam called out to the Maharaja, and the Maharaja came and sat on the bench where he sat before. As I eat the salt of the English Government I will tell you all that occurred without suppression. The Maharaja first asked me this: "Has the Madam Saheb been saying anything about the child?" The Madam Saheb was Mrs. Boevey, and the child was one born to the Maharaja. I said "The Madam Saheb has said nothing and I know nothing." I then said "When the senior Madam Saheb (meaning Mrs. Phayre) comes something good will occur to you. She and Colonel Phayre both wish you well." I then said to the Maharaja "When the Madam Saheb comes back something good will happen to you—do you attend to what the Saheb says—don't be afraid." Then Salam said "Can any charm be used?" Salam it was who first spoke about charm. Salam said "Should a charm be used, will the Saheb's heart be turned?" but I did not exactly understand his meaning. I then said to Salam as well as to the Maharaja "Don't you use any *jadu* (arts of sorcery) for the Saheb, for they will have no effect on a Saheb." The reason I gave for that was this, that the Saheb people had faith in God. Then Salam said to me "Should anything be given to a Saheb, what do you think the effect would be?" At this I felt very much alarmed, because before that I had heard something stated by two persons. I then said "Maharaja, I am going away." I don't see the Maharaja here now; if he were here he would corroborate me. Then Salam addressing me said, "Hear what the Maharaja will tell you, and if you attend to him you will have enough to live on for the rest of your life." Salam then said to me "Your husband will also get employment, and you too will not have to serve any more." I said in return to Salam "I have not been starving all this time back; I have spent all my life hitherto serving the English." Just then as I was about to go away I said to the Maharaja, "Don't you listen to what anybody may tell you to do to the Saheb, for if anything injurious should happen to the Sahib, you will be ruined." Then it seemed to me that the Maharaja got angry at this, because he said to Salam "Take the ayah away." I and Salam then went downstairs—to the place where the gari had stopped. Chotu and I then went in the gari as far as the banyan (*wud*) tree; then we alighted and went home. I saw Salam again when he came with the Maharaja to the Residency. He then came to me on that occasion to the dispense-room and said to me, "I have placed Rupees 50 under your cot." He meant scant, *i.e.*, Baroda rupees. My cot was in my room. I was not in my room. My room is near the kitchen in the compound. I went to my room and under my

bedding I found Rupees 50. My husband was not living with me when I went to the Haveli on these three occasions. On the first occasion he was in Bombay. On the second occasion he was in the service of Major Blakeney at Baroda. On the third occasion he was living in my house,—I mean my room at the Residency. I informed my husband that I had been on these two occasions. I refer to the first two visits; that which I made first and that after the Maharaja's return from Nowsari. I don't remember where my husband was on the other occasion. When we were apart we corresponded in writing. The first letter was written when I went to Bombay. I don't know how to read. I went to Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went there—in March of last year. It was when Mrs. Phayre went to England. Syed Abdul Rahim wrote that first letter for me. I call him Rahim Saheb. I don't know if that is his proper name. I can neither read nor write. I got the second letter written when I was at Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went to England. Rahim Saheb was the writer. I sent them by the post. I don't remember whether my husband sent me any letter or not. One of the letters which I caused to be written was returned to me by the Post Office. I believe you have got it. I tore it up. I think I sent my husband two letters from Bombay, though I am not quite sure, and one when he was at Mahabaleshwur. I can't be sure. I remember making a statement to Mr. Souter. I was very ill at that time. Dr. Seward knows the state of my health then. He put a plaster on my stomach and leached me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I spent the Rupees 50 found in my bed during the Ramzan month. I gave religious mendicants a feast. My husband was living with me at the time. He knew of the rupees. I used to manage the house expenses. I told him I found the Rupees 50 under the bedding, and that Salim had told me I would find them there. I have been five times to England [here witness sheds tears]. I told my husband that Karim Naik told me the Rupees 100 were a present given on the occasion of the marriage. I did not tell him that it was for poisoning Colonel Phayre, for there was nothing said about poisoning. I did not understand that there was a suggestion that Colonel Phayre should be poisoned. I had some apprehension in my own mind from what those two persons said. On the third occasion I thought of what they said. I understood from what they said to me that something was to be done about poisoning Colonel Phayre. I was much alarmed. I did not tell my husband. How could I tell him mere uncertain bazaar gup? When the Maharaja spoke to me on the third occasion I remembered what these two men had said to me; but the Maharaja did not then speak about poison. On the third occasion it somewhat occurred to me that it was suggested to me to assist in poisoning Colonel Phayre. My husband was not at that time in the Residency service. I did tell my husband that Salam said something about giving something to turn Colonel Phayre's heart. I understood that poison was intended, and this conclusion I came to from what Pedro and Raoji said. Without these two men had said this, I should not have suspected that the Maharaja intended to poison. The two men I mean are Pedro and Raoji. Pedro and Raoji were not the persons who told me; they were two other persons. When I mentioned Pedro and Raoji I was not thinking of what I said. I am not quite well yet; my arms and legs are swollen. The two men who spoke were Karim Naik and the Kazi of Chanwad. This was about a month before my third visit to the Maharaja. They did not mention the Saheb, but it struck me that Colonel Phayre was meant. How could I tell my Madam Saheb or my Saheb? I did not think that any one in our bungalow would poison him. That was my only reason for not telling him. The persons from whom I got the information told me that Pedro and Raoji were in great favour with the Maharaja; but I did not think they would poison him. I was not aware of such things in native territories. I never heard of such an occurrence before. I did not think such a thing could happen to a Saheb. I was much frightened at what the Maharaja and Salam said. I felt frightened at what the two men said. I had no ground for holding it true, but I thought it might be mere bazaar gup. I felt frightened when before the Maharaja. I thought if I mentioned it I might be killed outright. I being a woman was frightened. How could I tell the Saheb or Madam? I did not

think anybody in the bungalow would do such a thing. I said to my husband that I thought something might be given. I told my husband this; but it seemed to me that nobody in the bungalow would do such a thing. I don't remember how long after this was. I did not mention poison at all to my husband. I said that something might be given. I don't remember whether I mentioned to him about poison. I don't remember whether I mentioned poison to my husband at all. I mentioned that it had been said to me that something might be given to the Saheb to turn his heart in order that the Saheb might be induced to do some good for the Maharaja. I mentioned this to my husband on the day following my third interview with the Maharaja. I said nothing to him about it the night before.

BARODA;
23rd February 1875. }

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

NO. I.—AMINA RECALLED AND SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED :

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—I know nothing about the putting of poison into Colonel Phayre's glass, but I heard about it. I don't remember the exact time. I was then living at the Residency. I heard of it afterwards. I did not mention what I have told about the poisoning to anybody when I heard of it. To whom could I mention it? The enquiry was regarding the poisoning, not with regard to my going and coming. For that reason whose name could I mention? I was aware that Colonel Phayre questioned my husband. Whose name could I mention in order that my husband might tell him? I don't remember whether I said yesterday that I mentioned it to my husband. I have not seen my husband since yesterday. I was cautioned not to have communication with my husband. I was so cautioned by Khan Bahadur and the sepoys. I had no talk with the police since yesterday. I was not allowed to communicate with any one. I adhere to my previous statement, that I suspected poisoning from what two men told me, not from what the Maharaja said. At my third interview the Maharaja did not say anything to me about administering poison. I told the Maharaja that he should do nothing to cause injury to the Saheb: in which case he would be ruined. I have stated what I said. When the Khan Bahadur and Mr. Souter came and enquiry was set on foot as to this going and coming, I stated what occurred. This was after Mr. Souter arrived from Bombay. I was very sick at the time.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE WITNESS'S FIRST STATEMENT TO MR. SOUTER WAS TAKEN DOWN ON THE 18TH DECEMBER 1874.

My first statement was not taken down in writing. When I made that, Khan Bahadur was present and the driver of a cart (gari) and a lad. The Khan Bahadur is Akbar Ali. Mr. Souter was not present. I made my statement to Akbar Ali. I knew him in Bombay since Mr. Forjett's time. I identify Akbar Ali as the man called into Court. As far as I

A man called in and identified by witness. remember I made a statement to Mr. Souter two days after the above to Akbar Ali. Before making the statement to Akbar Ali I was in confinement. I had not been confined before that.

BY MR. MELVILL, COMMISSIONER:—I said to Akbar Ali when I first saw him that I could not make my statement. I was very ill. I said I would make it afterwards. It was on that day I was placed in confinement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED:—I first said that I was then very sick, and when I recovered I would make a statement. It was then Akbar Ali put me in confinement. I don't remember whether I was confined before or after making the statement. I was lying on my cot at the time very ill. When Akbar Ali came to me and spoke, he said to me that I must not go away. I was first confined in my room, and my husband was not allowed to come near me, and as far as I can remember I was taken two days after to the hospital. I made a statement to Akbar Ali on the first day to this effect, *viz.*, that I would tell everything. Afterwards I was taken to Mr. Souter. I told Akbar Ali

that I was very ill. I don't know what exactly occurred just after. I believe I was taken to another room; I was very sick. Afterwards all the people came to take my statement. I merely stated to Akbar Ali that I had gone; but being ill could not make a lengthy statement. It is true that I made a statement to Akbar Ali in presence of a cartman and a boy. I did not tell everything then, because I was very sick. Ask Dr. Seward about my health. I think from memory that it was two days after that that I saw Mr. Souter. I was in another room to which I had been taken: there were sepoys present. It was a room in the same bungalow (Mr. Boevey's bungalow). There were present sepoys, Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali, and Abdul Ali. I don't remember how many sepoys were present, being sick. On that occasion Mr. Souter took down my statement in writing. He told me to tell everything I knew. I made a statement to Mr. Souter about something I had forgotten. Mr. Souter asked me about the poison. I answered I knew nothing about the poisoning, and then I told him all I knew. When asked by Mr. Souter about the poisoning, I said, I knew nothing about it, but that two persons mentioned it to me, and I then stated what I had heard. Mr. Souter asked me if the Maharaja had said anything to me about the poisoning, and I said that I knew nothing about it, and had told all I knew. Q.—Did Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali say to you that the Maharaja must have said something? A.—They threatened me; and they said "If the Maharaja did say anything to you about it, state it." I said I had stated all that I knew. I was not threatened. I did not say I was threatened. They said the Maharaja must have said something to me about poisoning. I said he had not. It is not true that Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali threatened me (*damkhao*). I may have said it. I think I said they asked me. I am now in confinement—in charge of Police sepoys. Mr. Souter did not read my statement over to me. Nobody else came to me. I am in confinement. Q.—Did you see Mr. Cleveland? A.—I don't know anybody, I am in confinement. I made no other statement to Mr. Souter, but I did to a Vakeel, that is, a Vakeel or Barrister. At the hospital I did make another statement to Mr. Souter. I tell no lies. My second statement was after I was sent to the hospital.

IT IS AGREED THAT THE DAY WAS THE 21ST DECEMBER 1874.

I sent for Mr. Souter and he came in order that I might tell him all I knew. I spoke to Dr. Seward or somebody else about it, but I don't remember whom I sent. I spoke to somebody, not Akbar Ali nor Abdul Ali. I was then under a guard of sepoys, and nobody was allowed to come to me. Q.—How did you get to the Maharaja the first time? A.—I did not then know Baroda. I have seen England, Cawnpore, Aboo, Simla and Arabia. Salam and Faizu were after me for about two months. They asked me from time to time to go to the Maharaja to make my salaam. I went not because I knew not how to go. Faizu and Salam said to me, "Don't you fear," and Salam said I should go with Faizu. I was unwilling to go because I had never been to the Maharaja. I had not been to Baroda before. I do not know (*pachanta*) Damodhar Punt. I don't know who is meant. I never saw him. Faizu persuaded me against my will to go to the Maharaja.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The Vakeel I alluded to as the man to whom I made a statement to is the gentleman here. I made a statement to him; it was not read over. Between my first statement to Mr. Souter and my second to him (Mr. Souter) at the hospital I did not see either Akbar Ali or Abdul Ali, nor in that interval had I any communication with any policeman. I was under guard. I was in a regimental hospital. The regimental doctor, whose name I know not, and also Dr. Seward, came to see me there. Khan Bahadur came with a gariwala and a boy. That was the first time I saw Khan Bahadur. I was in my cot in my room sick. I had fever for four or five days before that, and also had liver. For the said four or five days I had been lying sick. I did not know the cartman before meeting him with Khan Bahadur. The cartman's name was like Tabe or Kabai. I don't know the names hereabout. The boy's name was Chotu, my servant. On that occasion all that I said was that I was not able to tell everything. I was afraid of the cartman and the boy. I said I would afterwards tell everything, and that I had visited

Witness identifies Mr. Cleveland,
Solicitor in Court.

the Maharaja three times. I was put in confinement after that in another room in the same bungalow. I can't say whether it was imprisonment or surveillance (*nuzzerkeid*): a sepoy was placed at the door of my room, and remained there till I was removed to the hospital. I did not see my husband after that. I don't remember seeing Mr. Souter on the same day that I saw Khan Bahadur, the cartman, and the boy. I was yesterday asked about fright at my third visit to the Maharaja. I mentioned Kazi and Karim as the cause of my fright. I did not exactly understand what was meant when the two men first spoke to me. I began to be frightened at what they said when I went the third time to the Maharaja. I speak a little English. I don't understand difficult English. My Madam Saheb usually spoke Hindustani to me, and sometimes English. On two of the three occasions of my visiting the Gaekwar I obtained leave to go out from Mrs. Boevey. I mentioned to Mr. Souter what I had heard from Kazi and Karim.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—I don't know the drivers who took me to the Maharaja. It was night. I don't know their names. Yes, I know the name of one. Salam told me it. He called it Sandal. That was when Salam told me to come to his house. He said then that Sandal knew his house. I had not seen Sandal at any time before, but I saw him the following day when he came to Karim to demand his fare for the gari. There were either twenty days or a month between my hearing about poisoning Colonel Phayre and my third visit to the Gaekwar. I am quite sure I went on the third visit before my hearing of the attempt to poison.

BARODA,
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. II.—FAIZU RAMZAN STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Faizu Ramzan. I was employed as a Chobdar—for twenty years—at the Residency. I remember the Committee sitting at Baroda. I know the ayah Amina. I went with that ayah during the time that Commission was sitting to the Maharaja in the city. It was at night, after nine o'clock; we went in a gari. I don't know who the driver of the gari was. Salam Sowar came and said that he would send a gari. We found the gari at a place near the school where Salam—I mean Salam's man—said it would be found waiting for us. I and the ayah drove in that gari to the city. We did not see anybody on the road. We had a meeting with the Maharaja. Before that meeting we did not meet (*milna*) any one. When we got to the Chapani gate, which is near the new bazaar, outside the city, one of the city gates, the gari was stopped, when I and the ayah alighted, and we then found Salam the sowar. We accompanied him to the Maharaja. We found the Maharaja in the Haveli upstairs. The Haveli is 200 or 250 paces from the Chapani gate. We entered the Haveli by a staircase in the direction of the Nazar Bagh. The Nazar Bagh is a garden at the back of the Haveli and adjoins it: and the front of the Haveli adjoins a public street. The staircase by which we went is in the direction of the Nazar Bagh. It was night. We went up very high. I do not remember whether we went up two stories or three. I and the ayah sat down, and then Salam went to inform the Maharaja. Where we sat was a bench and I saw a mirror—one; it was night. I could not see how many mirrors. The place was a small room. We found this sort of sitting place at the top of the stairs. The place was just in front as we ascended. As I and the ayah were sitting there after a little time the Maharaja came. I know it was the Maharaja, because I recognized him as the Maharaja who came to the Residency. The Maharaja having come sat down on a bench. I salaamed to him. He then said to the ayah, "You do not come to me." The ayah said, "I have no leisure." The Maharaja said to the ayah, "Do you speak to the Madam Saheb in my favour. You request the Madam Saheb to speak in my favour to the Saheb, as many persons are making representations." The ayah said she could not say anything in favour of the Maharaja to the Madam Saheb, but if there was anything else, she might speak about it. I made salaam to the Maharaja and said "I am a servant: there are persons

inimical and jealous of me. I am a poor, helpless man." After that some talk took place, and soon after I went away. The ayah went away with me. What I said was that my son was a servant and therefore people were inimical to me. He is a sowar. He entered the service in the time of Khanderao Maharaj five or six years ago. His age is about sixteen or seventeen years at the present time. He gets ten kutchra rupees, of which ten are worth only eight rupees.

A man is called into Court and witness, Faizu, identifies him as the cartman. The man says his name is Karbhai Poonjabhai.

This is his pay monthly, and has always been so since he entered that employ. I would be able to recognize the gariwala if I were to see him—the man who drove us to the Maharaja on that occasion.

I identify the man now called into the Court as the cartman.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE:—He used to come before that to the Camp and the Residency, and therefore I knew him. He was brought before me when I was before Mr. Souter and I recognized him. Colonel Phayre did question me about the attempt to poison him. I said I knew nothing about it. I said nothing about my visit to the Maharaja, because the other persons there and at the Residency bore enmity to me and accused me of having done it. It was for this reason that I mentioned not my visit to the Maharaja as I knew nothing about the poisoning and feared I might be accused. Two days after I was examined I was dismissed. After my first examination was taken by Colonel Phayre, he sent for me two days after and took down my name, and asked how long I had been in the service; and again after these two occasions Colonel Phayre asked me who had incited me or spoken to me. He did not mention the Maharaja's name (*Maharaj ka nam nahin liya*). He did not ask me if the Maharaja had incited me: he merely asked me who had done it. I was only asked by him to mention who had instructed me to poison. I remained after Colonel Phayre went away. I was put into confinement two days after this poisoning matter, and have been in confinement ever since till now. I am now living in a tent with a guard over me. I am in Abdul Ali's charge. I know Raoji Rama. He was one of the persons who accused me of poisoning my master. All the people at the bungalow did so. I went to the Maharaja with the ayah as already deposed. The sowar told both me and the ayah to come in the evening; his name is Salam. I and the ayah were standing at the Residency bungalow, and Salam came with some fruit. He had been to the Saheb with some fruit and came to us on his return. Salam said, "Do you come there?" He had frequently spoken to us before about going, and I said what business had I to go? I did not persuade the ayah; she is not a child requiring persuasion: she went of her own accord. Both the ayah and I went to the Maharaja of our own accord, not by force. I went because the ayah went. I had no other business to go there for. The ayah said, "I have been asked for a long time to go, let us go." I did not ask her for what purpose. Q.—Did you mention before the 29th December when you were examined by Mr. Souter anything about your visit to the Maharaja? A.—I did not until then tell any person about it. Nobody told me before that statement was taken that the ayah had been examined. I did not know that she had. I was taken one day and made to stand up, and the gariwala to stand up in another place. The driver of the gari gave his evidence and the ayah gave her's. The ayah was inside because she was sick, and we were standing outside. Then I admitted that I had gone on one occasion, and the reason of my admitting this was that the ayah and the cartman had admitted it. Somebody told me that the ayah had said I had gone with her. The driver confessed the same, and then I acknowledged. Nobody told me that the ayah had admitted: I was taken to the place where the ayah was, and I was put in one place and the cartman in another. Then I acknowledged that I had gone on one occasion. When I was standing at the ayah's door, she said nothing in my presence. As the two persons who had gone were there I admitted that I had gone. I did not then know that she had admitted. As the witnesses had been found, I admitted having gone. At that time Akbar Ali was not there, nor Abdul Ali, nor any person. Akbar Ali was some distance off, and Rao Saheb was there. I spoke first, before the ayah or the cartman did. I said I went once. Nobody said anything to me. We were not allowed to talk to persons kept in confinement. I was asked whether I had gone, and I said that I did go. Rao Saheb asked me that.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE :—The place where the ayah, myself, and the cartman were made to stand was the hospital. Between Colonel Phayre's arresting me and my being taken to the hospital I had no communication with the ayah. I saw the ayah at the hospital. I had no conversation with her then, nor did she make any statement in my presence, nor did the cartman do so. I gave my statement to Mr. Souter on a Monday when he was leaving Baroda. I don't remember how many days this was after seeing the ayah at the hospital. In the interval I did not see the ayah or the gariwala, nor hear what they had said. I have been thirty years in service of the Government.

BY THE PRESIDENT AT REQUEST OF RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO :—The Palace I went to is that called the Haveli. My son entered the Gaekwar's service in Khanderao's time. I requested the Resident, Wallace Saheb, about it when he was about to go. I asked him that I might be employed under Khanderao. Wallace Saheb then transferred me and another man to Khanderao's service. That man's name is Syed Husein. I stayed in Khanderao's service two years, and after that Colonel Barr took me back to the Residency, and my son got my place with the Maharaj.

BARODA, }
24th February 1875. }

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. III.—KARBHAI POONJABHAI STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION :

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

BY MR. INVERARITY :—My name is Karbhai Poonjabhai, in service of Ramchander Halva, and I live in the Cantonment Bazaar. I know Faizu, the Chobdar at the Residency, because he was with the ayah when they went with my gari. That was a long time ago, a year or a year and a quarter ago. They got into the gari at a place near the School, and went to the Chapani gate. They told me to stop the gari there and stay there. I don't exactly remember the hour, but I think they got into the cart at eight o'clock at night. I observed that after getting out of my cart they went into the city through the gateway, that is the road that leads to the Haveli. I stopped there as they desired me. They returned after eleven o'clock. I was asleep then; they awoke me and got into the cart, and drove to the place where there is a School. At that place they got out and went towards the Residency. The Residency is at the other side of the maidan in which the spot is where the gari was stopped.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SERJEANT BALLANTINE :—The woman now in Court is the same that I drove.* I came from Barton Saheb's bungalow where I was in custody in a tent. Mr. Souter lives there, but the tent is some distance from the bungalow. After the Maharaja was arrested I was taken up. I am kept in custody in order not to communicate with any person. I have done nothing but drive these people in my cart. I informed my master on that night that Faizu and the ayah had got into my gari and that I drove them as described. I told nobody else. My master is Ramchandrar. I had seen the ayah on one occasion when I drove to the Residency. I had seen Faizu before, but had not spoken to him. I told my master the same night I returned from the drive. I was asked to point out at the hospital who the ayah was that rode in my gari, and I pointed her out. On that occasion Faizu was present at some distance. I pointed Faizu out. Some man of Mr. Souter's was there—Akbar Ali Khan Saheb. It was to Akbar Ali I pointed out Faizu. Faizu did not hear what I said, being at a distance. I don't know whether Faizu observed me pointing him out. He was as far off as the hedge outside this Court is. Before this I had not pointed him out, as I had no occasion. I was told to look at him from where I was at the time. I was just before doing so asked if I could recognize him. I was asked, "Did he go in your cart?" It was, "See if you can recognize that man as the man who went in your cart?" There was no other woman but the ayah; the ayah was inside. My master is not in custody. He has to look after four garis and to look after outstandings and has no

* The witness Amina is called in to Court and identified by witness.

time to look after me. I have not seen him since I went into confinement. I did not tell Akbar Ali or anybody that I had told my master that those persons went into my gari. It depends on Government whether I get out of confinement. Nobody told me that matter depended on the issue of this case. I was told I should be set free after this business is over. Akbar Ali asked me nothing, but Mr. Souter took down my statement. Mr. Souter told me that when the Sirkar's business should be over, I should be set free.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCOBLE:—The confinement is only eating, drinking, and sitting. There is no remedy against an order of the Sirkar. I agree to whatever order the Government may give. I am a married man and have children.

BARODA, }
24th February 1875.

(Sd.) JOHN JARDINE,
Secy. to the Commissioners.

No. IV.—SHEIK KARIM STATES ON SOLEMN AFFIRMATION:

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

By MR. SCOBLE:—My name is Sheik Karim. I am a peon under Mr. Boevey, who was Assistant Resident here. I was in his service when he went to Nowsari last year. After the first fall of rain he returned. I remember after his return from Nowsari going with the ayah. About eight days after my return I went with her to the Maharaj. This was about eight o'clock at night. I and the ayah went in a gari from here. The ayah had previously desired me to call a certain gariwala named Sandal. I did call him, and he brought a gari for us to a place near the School. I and the ayah got into the gari near the School. The ayah told the driver to go to Salam's house. I think Salam is a *jasus* in the Maharaja's service. When we got near it Sandal, the driver, went to call Salam. Salam came and got into the gari with us, and then we all three went to the Haveli,—I mean the Palace near the *mandvi* or tower with a clock in it. When we got there Salam took me and the ayah upstairs to the Maharaj. We went up by a door at the back of the Haveli. The Nazerbagh adjoins that entrance. There are two Havelies with a covered way between them. Having entered this door we went upstairs with Salam. I know where we were taken. We went through two rooms, and were told to sit in the third room. I did not count the story nor the number of staircases. I think there were two or three staircases. The room where we sat was a story above the two rooms through which we passed. I had to turn when I got to the top of the stairs to get into the room. Nobody came there. No one was there when we arrived. I did not see the Maharaj on that occasion. The ayah stayed with me the whole time I was there. I was there about three-quarters of an hour. From that room I, the ayah, and Salam went to the Maharaj. When we went upstairs and got to the top we saw the Maharaj sitting on a bench close to the top of the stairs. The place where we had to turn was between the rooms where we were waiting and the place where we found the Maharaj. The ayah sat down and conversed with the Maharaj. I stood aside. I did not join in the conversation. No one else was there except me and Salam and the ayah and the Maharaj. The ayah commenced speaking about the wedding. The Maharaj asked the ayah whether the Saheb was angry with him on account of that marriage having taken place. The ayah thereupon said, "I cannot say anything now, but when the Madam Saheb comes, I will be able to talk her over." The ayah said she did not go to the Saheb's room, but she would speak to the Madam Saheb when she came. The Maharaj addressing me said, "Will you explain things to your Saheb?" I said, "My Saheb won't attend to what I or others say to him. He does what is proper to his own mind." I had no further conversation. We were at the Haveli about an hour. We went downstairs after that, and then came to the Residency. Next day the ayah told me to go